The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

A Representative Apportionment Bill Passed in the House.

Debate on the Iron Sections in the Tariff Bill.

Charges of Bribery in Connection with the Georgia Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY IN CONNECTION WITH THE GEORGIA BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Senate, not to be outdone by the House in the purification business, has ordered an investigation of its own, which may have some effect in the decision that will be reached to-morrow, or at a future day, on the Georgia question. This question is, simply, whether the Bullock party shall be kept in office two years more, or whether there shall be an election next fall. The Bullock lobby, through the Governor himself, has access, at all times, to the floor of the Senate, and, if not the largest, is certainly one of the most impudent and persistent lobbies ever seen in Washington. It has the free run of one of the newspapers here, and seems to have an unlimited quantity of outrages and murders at command, wherewith to harrow the souls of men. Within the last week there have been stories in circulation that it has also the ability and disposition to buy votes against the Bingham amendment, so as to secure another two years of power and official perquisites. It is said to traffic in Georgia State bonds, and reports are that it has offered bribes to secure the votes of two or three Senators whose names have not become public. The charges are so direct, and the persons who make them are of such standing, as to induce the belief among those conversant with the matter that the stories have a substantial basis of fact, and that they may be fully inquired into is the purpose behind the resolution to-day offered by Mr. Edmunds and adopted by the Senate.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The new apportionment bill passed through the House to-day is the work of Judd, Paine, and Allison, who have been quietly canvassing the views of many leading members for the purpose of seeing what could be carried. A North Carolina man introduced it, because that State had command of the floor, but Mr. Judd had the management of the measure. On the preliminary votes most of the Democrats went for it, but subsequently they deserted it, and but few of them recorded in its favor on its passage. It will be seen that the bill does not reduce the representation of the Eastern States in Congress, and additional members from Western States are to be chosen on a general ticket. Under this arrangement, the next House will probably consist of about 300 members.

ELECTION CASES.

The Election Committee still has eighteen contested seat cases to settle, viz.: One from Colorado, one from Alabama, one from Arkansas, one from Virginia, one from Indiana, one from North Carolina, one from Ohio, one from Texas, two from Kentucky, two from Tennessee, two from South Carolina, two from Louisiana, and two from Missouri. In three of these cases it is thought no testimony will be offered against the sitting member. Three cases more have been reported to the House, and on one of these Stevenson will try to-morrow to get a vote. General Shields, the party against Van Horn, of Missouri, arrived here to-day, to push his case to a conclusion.

A SHREWD SWINDLER.

Some time since a person named Antonia Pelitier went to Northern Ohio, and made contracts, through second parties, for a lot of horses. After getting possession of the stock, he left the purchasers in the lurch. One of the losers, E. L. Stevenson, lately had him arrested for obtaining the animals under false pretences. Through a flaw in the indictment he escaped. He now sues Stevens for malicious prosecution, placing his damages at $25,000. This is a remarkable game of bluff, since in an executive document in the House of Representatives of the present Congress there is found evidence that the said Pelitier was taken as a slave pirate on the coast of Hayti, in 1861; that he was tried, convicted, and condemned to be executed as such, and his vessel and cargo confiscated. His sentence was afterward changed to imprisonment for a term of years, and on an appeal to our authorities they declined to interfere.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands did a very fair railway business to-day. One of its bills gives the right of way and a land grant of at least six hundred miles from a point on the Columbia River east of the Cascade Mountains, in Oregon, to a junction with the Pacific Railroad, near Salt Lake. This subsidy is at the rate of 12,800 acres per mile. The other enlarges or confirms the land grant for a line from McGregor, Iowa, to Yancton, Dakota.

CITY POLITICS.

A new movement is on foot in city politics, looking to the withdrawal of Mayor Bowen and other Republican candidates, and substituting Jno. F. Cook, a colored man, now City Register. Mr. Cook is an educated gentleman, and the opinion is quite general that he would be a great improvement on Bowen.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

The President and Secretary of the Navy this afternoon paid a visit, in company with other gentlemen, to the foundry in Georgetown where the new invention for utilizing petroleum for fuel purposes, known as the Whipple & Dickerson process, has been for some time in practical operation. An hour was spent by the President in its inspection, and he asked many questions which showed his interest in the question of our future fuel supply. He said, if this invention proved what it promised to be, it would put us far on the way toward competing successfully with the cheap labor of Europe in the production of iron and the promotion of other like industries.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The great fight on the Tariff bill began about the middle of this afternoon, when the clause on pig iron was reached, and was continued till the recess and through the session this evening. The present rate is $9 per ton, which the Ways and Means Committee propose reducing to $7. The anti-protectionists fight for reduction below this figure, their amendments ranging from $3 to $5 per ton. The fact of interest to be brought out in this iron and steel debate is that the patents for the Bessemer steel process have been assigned to three gentlemen, one of whom is D. J. Morrell, Congressman from Pennsylvania.

THE LEGAL-TENDER CASES.

There was something of a gathering in the Supreme Court this morning, in anticipation of the reopening of the argument on the legal-tender question. The matter did not come up, however, for the reason that another case was half finished. It may be reached to-morrow afternoon, but will probably go over to Wednesday. The talk about the court was that the Judges have settled their little quarrel of last week, and will come up to business with a harmonious front.

NAVAL ITEM.

The United States frigate Sabine, Commander Walker, with Midshipmen from the Naval Academy, arrived at Gibraltar, from Naples, March 22, and was to leave for Madeira with the first fair wind. All on board well.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has concluded that the bill for their tinkering with the Supreme Court is not advisable, and to-day reported against the bill proposing to put two more Judges on the bench.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Senate to-day confirmed John Titus Chief Justice, and Chas. A. Tweed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

BUTLER'S TAX REPEAL BILL.

General Butler proposes to offer in the House a bill abolishing the income tax, and instead thereof assessing 5 per cent of the interest paid on all invested capital, including national and State bonds, on all loans running longer than one year, dividends of banks, insurance companies, railroads and land on mortgages, leases and rents; 1 per cent on succession legacies and deeds of gift other than for charitable purposes; when property falls to one next in blood, not of collateral branch; 2 per cent when of collateral branch; 5 per cent when a stranger or corporation, &c. All these collections to be made by stamps. He also proposes a tax on the manufacture and sale of spirituous and fermented liquors; to abolish the office of Assessors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue, and establish such other offices for the collection of the tax on whiskey and tobacco as necessary, and to repeal all other internal taxation.

THE INCOME TAX.

General Negley, of Pennsylvania, will offer a resolution to-day, directing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill repealing as much of the Internal Revenue act as imposes taxes on incomes. Mr. Negley gives six reasons why the tax should be abolished, among which are: That it is an unconstitutional war measure; that it bears unequally upon rich and poor, and that there is no necessity for it.

THE OHIO DEMONSTRATION.

Extensive arrangements are being made under the supervision of the Ohio State Association and Congressmen from that State for the reception of members of the Ohio Legislature on Wednesday. Among the propositions is one to give a grand ball in their honor. General Sherman and other prominent Ohioans will give private receptions to distinguished visitors.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

There was a sharp debate to-day in the committee, on the decline of American tonnage, on the bill for the Relief of American Shipping. It appears that the committee is divided on the subject. Mr. Hotchkiss, of New York, made a general talk on foreigners, and said he wished they would stop coming here.

PROVISIONS OF THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Congressional Apportionment bill, which passed the House to-day, provides that after March 3, 1871, the House of Representatives shall be composed of [illegible] members. Members from the new States coming in shall be additional to this number. Any State whose representation shall be decreased by the new apportionment, shall not be affected thereby in the Forty-second Congress. Any State entitled to additional representation shall send them as Members at Large to the Forty-second Congress. Afterward, the number is to be cut down to [illegible] by leaving out the surplus of members from States not entitled to additional representation under the new apportionment.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

SENATE.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Columbia River to Great Salt Lake.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely a bill to amend the laws regulating trade marks; also, favorably, a bill to [illegible] good behavior of prisoners serving out sentences in United States Courts, by shortening their [illegible].

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported for indefinite postponement the bill to prevent prize fighting.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill appropriating [illegible] for the navigation and improvement of the Upper Mississippi River by the preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony.

Mr. POMEROY reported, with amendment, the [illegible] bill to aid the construction of the [illegible] Railroad.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the [illegible], reported adversely on Mr. Wilson's bill [illegible] number of Judges of the Supreme [illegible] and to establish the boundaries [illegible].

[illegible] CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

[illegible] introduced a joint resolution proposing [illegible] to the constitution that the [illegible] power to protect any State against domestic violence, without proof being presented to him of the existence of such violence, and Congress shall have power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Edmunds suggested that the constitution now gave the power to the United States to suppress domestic violence, the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RELIEF BILL.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Naval Committee, reported favorably the bill for the relief of the survivors of the Oneida.

RIGHTS OF COLORED MEN ON THE RAILROADS.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution inquiring what legislation is necessary to secure equal rights on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. From his remarks it appeared that a colored member of the Georgia Legislature had been refused admission to the gentlemen's car and compelled to ride on the platform.

The resolution was adopted.

CORRUPTION HINTED AT.

Mr. EDMUNDS, after some remarks, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any attempts have been made to corruptly influence the votes of Senators on the bill for the admission to representation of Georgia, with authority to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

LAND BILL.

The bill to amend the act to protect the rights of actual settlers on public lands was passed.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Georgia bill was taken up.

Mr. DRAKE spoke at great length in reference to the Ku-Klux outrages, contending that there must be military protection.

Mr. SUMNER followed in reply to the remarks made by Mr. Carpenter on a former occasion in criticism of his record and position on this and similar questions. He alluded to Mr. Carpenter as the successor of John C. Calhoun. [Applause.]

Mr. DAVIS moved that the galleries be cleared, but withdrew his motion with the remark that none but blackguards would interrupt the deliberations of the Senate.

Mr. CARPENTER tartly replied to Mr. Sumner. The Senator's remark that he had assumed the worn-out and blood-bespattered garments of John C. Calhoun, reminded him of the doctor who threw his patients into convulsions in order thus to bring the case within his healing art. [Laughter.] The Senator, instead of meeting his argument with argument, alluded to him as a secessionist and nullifier.

Mr. SUMNER disclaimed using any such words.

The debate was continued by Messrs. SHERMAN, SUMNER and CARPENTER till 5 o'clock, when, after a short executive session, the Senate took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session no quorum was present, and, without the transaction of any business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced and referred were: Providing for observations in Asia and Europe of the next total eclipse of the sun; proposing an amendment to the constitution preventing donations to sectarian schools; relative to the improvement of the DesMoines Rapids; granting lands for the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad; authorizing the Southern Minnesota Railroad to connect its line with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

REPRESENTATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. JONES, of North Carolina, offered a bill for the apportionment of members of Congress, fixing the number at 275, exclusive of representatives of States to be hereafter admitted; no State to suffer a reduction till after the Forty-second Congress. The bill, which was prepared by Mr. Paine, was passed—[illegible]—under a suspension of the rules.

ELECTION CASE.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Elections, reported J. H. Sypher entitled to the seat from the First District of Louisiana, and would call it up to-morrow, or as soon as possible.

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO EARLY VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. CAKE presented a memorial of surviving soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with a resolution for reference to the Committee on Military Affairs, for a suitable medal for each member of the battalion, the first to arrive at Washington from Pennsylvania, on the 18th of April, 1861. So referred.

INQUIRY CONCERNING INDIAN MURDERS.

Mr. O'CONNOR offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report the number of American citizens murdered by Indians on the frontiers of Texas since January, 1869. Adopted.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Tariff Bill, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, resuming it at the paragraph taxing 40 per cent *ad valorem* yarns, single, of flax or hemp, or tow of flax or hemp, or of jute grass and fibre, and all manufactures of flax, jute, hemp, or like vegetable material not otherwise provided for in the bill. No amendments were made, and the next three paragraphs, referring to buttons and ornaments for dress articles of gutta percha or India rubber, &c., were passed without amendment.

This brought the committee down to the paragraphs relative to iron, the first of them being on iron in pigs, $7 per ton.

Mr. GRISWOLD moved to reduce it to $3, and, with Messrs. BOYD, HAY, and COX, supported the amendment.

Mr. KELLEY opposed it, and once more attacked Commissioner Wells as a British agent in the American service.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend by providing that on pig iron, scrap iron, and all manufactured iron, there be a reduction of 20 per cent on the present duty; provided that in no case shall the duty on manufactured iron be reduced to less than 35 per cent *ad valorem*. He argued that the present tariff rates are too high.

Mr. KELLEY opposed the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to reduce the duty from $7 to $5, as a fair compromise between manufacturers and consumers of iron.

Mr. HILL suggested an increase to $9.

Debate followed between Messrs. SCOFIELD, SCHENCK, and GARFIELD. The latter supported Mr. Allison's amendment. He was in favor of a fair general reduction of the duty on iron, but not willing that pig iron should be selected for reduction while the duty was increased on other forms of iron.

The debate was continued by Messrs. UPSON, BROOKS, MAYNARD, BINGHAM, COX, and others, when the House took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the discussion was continued by Messrs. NIBLACK, PACKER, ASPER, FINKELNBURG, NEGLEY, ALLISON, BURCHARD, TOWNSEND, BUTLER (Tenn), BOYD, and CONGER. Finally, Mr. Cox's amendment was rejected, and Mr. Butler's, fixing the duty at $5, adopted, by 66 to 64.

Amid much excitement in the hall, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOODS BURNED.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The fire in the woods on Long Island has been extinguished, after burning twenty square miles, and destroying considerable property.

WALL STREET.

The Stock and Gold Boards were quiet to-day. The money market was unusually easy at the close, and call loans were made at 4 to 5 per cent. Prime business notes pass at 7 to 8 per cent.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The National Baptist Educational Committee meets to-morrow, in Brooklyn, and will continue its sessions till Thursday evening. The discussions will have reference to the principles and methods of education, and to measures for creating and sustaining popular interest in education in the denomination. The ablest educators from twenty States, North, South, East, and West, are expected to take part in the proceedings.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SHIP CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Several hundred ship carpenters here and in the vicinity have struck against the reduction of wages from $4 to $3.50.

ARRIVALS.

Steamers Colorado and Manchester, from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

FENIAN CONVENTION.

Delegates from the Chicago Convention have arrived to attend the O'Neil Fenian Convention to-morrow.

HORSE RAILROAD STRIKE.

The East Side cars of the Belt Railroad have ceased running, owing to the strike of employes against making an extra trip daily. The strikers had forcibly prevented the newly-appointed drivers from work. The depot is now guarded by police and no serious disturbance is expected.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Fifth Regiment paraded in honor of Thomas Jefferson's birthday.

TAMMANY SOCIETY ANNUAL ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the Tammany Society was held to-night. The following ticket was elected by a vote of 242 to 23; Grand Sachem, Wm. M. Tweed; Sachems, Oakey Hall, Matthew T. Brennan, Isaac Bell, John J. Bradley, Chas. G. Cornell, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Richard B. Connolly, E. B. Hart, Douglas Taylor, Jas. B. Nicholson, Saml. B. Garvin, Joseph Dowling, Peter B. Sweeney; Treasurer, Henry Vandewater; Secretary, Wilson Small; Sagamore, Geo. W. Roome; Wiskinkie, Stephen C. Duryea.

The Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society certify that they have carefully examined the facts and circumstances from the concoction of the political plot by John Morrissey, at Washington, in the interests of the Republican party, down to the final effort of himself and associates to dispose of Democratic votes, which they claimed to control in the city of New York, to prominent Republicans, and an editor of a leading Republican newspaper in his candidacy for Governor, if the then pending charter before the Legislature, restoring municipal rights to the city of New York should, by their joint efforts, be defeated. And the Council have prepared a report setting forth the details of this conspiracy against the integrity of the party and welfare of our city, and the names and acts of the prominent confederates, which will be deposited in the archives of the society. The council have unanimously decided, as a result of mature deliberation, in order to secure union and harmony, and just representation, to the Democratic party of our city, in General Committee, as follows:

1. That the seats of the delegates from the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-first Wards in said General Committee be and are hereby declared vacant, and that a new election, to fill vacancies, and to secure representation in the General Committee from such wards, will be held under the direction of and inspectors to be named by the Chairman of the General Committee, and at such times and places as he designates.

2. That new elections be ordered by the General Committee hereafter in such other wards as shall by vote of a majority of the delegates request that the same shall be held.

3. That Ward Committees in the wards first named be constituted by the delegates elected to the General Committee.

RASCALITY.

The Baron von Bulow, in prison at Elizabeth, is now said to have swindled many persons in Mississippi, and married a lady there.

SWEDISH CONSUL.

The Union League Club gave a reception Saturday evening to C. Edward Habecht, for twenty-four years Swedish Consul General here, who is about to transfer his scene of duty to London.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple, in this city, will take place on the 8th of June next. The Temple will be one of the most imposing buildings in the city, and the largest Masonic edifice in the world. It is to be built directly opposite Booth's Theatre, on Sixth avenue, and will cover a whole block.

EASTER SERVICES.

Easter Sunday was celebrated with impressive ceremonies and magnificent music in all the churches of the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic denominations, and allusions were made to the character of the day in the churches of those sects that are less demonstrative in their religious services. Notwithstanding the wretched weather the churches were crowded. Some of the best voices from the operatic and concert companies of the city were heard in the choirs. Carlotta Patti sang at St. Peter's, in Brooklyn. Trinity rang out her chimes both morning and afternoon. At the ritualistic temple of St. Albans vast throngs of curious and devout were in attendance to witness the ceremonies and listen to the music. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral was beautifully decorated with flowers. The day was similarly observed in Brooklyn.

BEECHER ON OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a powerful sermon, last evening, against official corruption, and handled the Legislature and the late charter dickering without gloves. He characteristically remarked that not in Fulton market is meat hung up and sold more openly than men are hung up and quartered in Albany. He exhorted citizens knowing the wickedness of some of their representatives, not to take them by the hand and smile upon them when they come down the river on their Sunday vacations.

Damage by Freshets at the East.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 18.—It has been raining continuously for the last forty-five hours. The river has risen seventeen feet, and is still rising four inches an hour. Loyalsock, Lycoming, and Pine Creeks are higher than in 1865. The creeks west of Lockhaven are not so high. There is some damage to the canal, and it will probably take a week to repair it. The Northern Central Railroad, between here and Elmira, is badly damaged. No trains to-day.

Fires.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 18.—The three-story brick Barbee estate buildings, on the southwest corner of the Public Square, were burned at 2 o'clock this morning. Losses as follows: Building, $8,000; insured $2,500 each in the Home, New York, and Home, New Haven. Murdock Brothers, groceries, $2,000; insured $1,500 in the Phoenix, Hartford. [illegible] Evanston, saddlery, [illegible]; no insurance. [illegible] & Co., [illegible], loss unknown; insured in the [illegible], New York, $2,000; [illegible] North American, New York, [illegible] Brothers & Co., boots and shoes, $3,000; insured in the Hartford, $3,000; Springfield Fire and Marine, $3,000.

Lack of sufficient and reliable hose caused greater loss than was necessary, and the conflagration was only checked by coming in contact with a one story frame whiskey shop. The cause of the fire is unknown.

LOUDONVILLE, O., April 18.—Two farmers, named Endinger and Davis, living about eight and ten miles north of here, sustained heavy losses yesterday evening in the burning of their dwellings. Mr. Endinger's insurance run out about four weeks ago. His house and furniture were entirely destroyed. Loss over $3,000. Mr. Davis had his house insured for $1,200. His house was also entirely destroyed. No cause of the fire is known.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 18.—At Heller's Corners, near here, on Friday night, the large flouring mills owned by Mr. Heller were entirely burned to the ground. There were upwards of three thousand bushels of wheat, besides a large quantity of other grain, in the building. The loss on the whole will reach nearly $20,000, there being no insurance.

CLEVELAND, April 18.—The loss by the Medina, Ohio, fire is over $100,000; insurance about $70,000.

PITTSBURGH, April 18.—A five hundred barrel oil well commenced flowing at Queenstown, near Brady's Bend, Pa., this afternoon. It took fire soon after, and is still burning.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

Tenth Day's Proceedings.

Tribune Employes Called for the Defence.

Testimony Concerning the Astor House Marriage Excluded.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Judge Hackett having ruled out the testimony about the Astor House marriage in the McFarland trial, it is thought the defence will complete their evidence to-morrow. The principal effort of the defence to-day, in addition to showing McFarland's insanity, and attempting the introduction of the marriage matter, was to prove that Richardson carried a pistol. In this they failed completely, and though they called three of Richardson's intimate friends, they were unable to show anything of the kind. The case is losing interest with the public, owing to the failure of the defence to prove many things promised in the opening speech concerning the pistol belonging to Richardson, one witness testifying that he last saw it in Northern Asia; was not allowed to say that when he left for Asia, in 1866, Richardson gave him the pistol, with the remark that he had no use for it in New York.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE ATTENDANCE.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The usual curious crowd assembled in and about the Court House this morning, when the McFarland trial was resumed. Owing to more than customary precautions, however, there were few spectators admitted to the court-room; nevertheless, the number of females was unusually large.

SPENCER REAPPEARS.

Chas. S. Spencer reappeared this morning as one of the counsel for the defence. The testimony was a resumption of the statements in regard to McFarland's mental condition, and contains nothing of interest.

TESTIMONY OF ONE MILLIGAN.

Mr. Milligan testified that he was acquainted with McFarland in 1867; was connected with the Appraiser's office. In March of the same year he first observed him acting in a strange manner; spoke of his wife very affectionately. In the fall of 1867 his appearance was quite different from what it was in January, 1867. He was then cheerful, but grew quite dejected.

BENJAMIN B. BOWEN TESTIFIES.

Benjamin B. Bowen testified that he preached in behalf of the blind; formerly knew the prisoner in Boston; McFarland was a hard student; met him in 1867, when he came to Boston about the *habeas corpus* matter. The witness was blind, but he noticed a great change in McFarland's voice. He heard the prisoner say that Richardson had taken away his children and his wife, and that he wished he was dead. The voice of the prisoner seemed like that of an insane man. He formed an impression that the defendant was insane.

A number of other witnesses testified their belief that the prisoner was insane before he shot Richardson.

Several additional witnesses were examined on the subject of the insanity of the prisoner, but the evidence was uninteresting.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. OWEN M'FARLAND.

Intense excitement was occasioned by the calling of Mrs. McFarland, but it proved to be only Mrs. Owen McFarland, whose testimony was unimportant.

Mr. Graham offered to show that Mrs. McFarland exulted to this lady that McFarland could not become a drunkard, for if he was drunk three times she would leave him.

Question excluded.

EVIDENCE OF DONALD NICHOLSON.

The evidence of Donald Nicholson, Secretary of the *Tribune* Association, and formerly amanuensis to Richardson, was to the effect that he took from the latter, on the night he was shot, some memoranda as to the disposition of his property. The Recorder excluded the evidence.

THOMAS W. KNOX,

journalist, testified that he never saw Richardson have a pistol after 1866.

TESTIMONY OF WHITELAW REID.

Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *Tribune*, testified seeing prisoner and Mr. Cleveland in a saloon in August or September. McFarland and Cleveland had some conversation, and drank together.

MRS. MARY MASON

testified that she lived at 72 Amity street. Prisoner and wife lived there three or four months. Had a back parlor and extension on the first floor. Richardson came there about two weeks after McFarland. He had a front room and closets. The rooms were separated by folding doors. The doors were pulled to with no fastenings. Mrs. McFarland introduced Mr. Richardson. The latter slept there. His head lay towards the folding doors, so he could hear all in the other room. He was out evenings. Never knew McFarland to be out evenings. He would go out at 8 or 9 in the morning, and return at 4. Mrs. McFarland usually was at home in the day. Never knew McFarland to be in liquor while in the house. Never saw any harsh treatment on McFarland's part. He would wait on her a good deal. Remember the day she left. Never knew of any trouble between them before that time. She never made any complaint of him. Told me he was very kind. She went away that day with Percy about 9 o'clock. I had not the slightest idea she meant to abscond from her husband. Richardson was there the morning she left. With one or two exceptions, he was there every night. I saw Mr. and Mrs. Richardson go out together three times in the daytime. They would be gone about two hours. There was a bed in the back room. Have seen Richardson in that room. Saw him there three times one afternoon. I went to borrow an ink bottle. Richardson was sitting in the rocking chair. She was sitting in another chair near him. Think I went again about half an hour after. They were in the same position. Richardson seemed embarrassed and after some words went to his room. I went there half an hour later. A young lady had called to see her, and I saw Richardson there and heard her introduce the young lady to him. After Mrs. McFarland left she came back and asked me if I could let her have the room until the termination of an engagement. She introduced Miss Gilbert as Richardson's intended. My husband had the back room. She then wanted Richardson's room, but I would not let her have it. Richardson was then away for six weeks, publishing a book. She told me she intended to have McFarland's niece sleep with her.

Court adjourned to Tuesday.

CANADA.

The Great Fenian Scare—Canuck Militiamen Eager for the Fray—Indian Volunteers for the Red River Service—Nova Scotia Adopts the Ballot System.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The particulars of the ridiculous scare of the Canadian authorities and people over the imaginary Fenian invasion, are published. It is hard to realize the existence of so much excitement over the border. The Canadian papers are flaming with monster display heads of double-leaded special despatches and orders for volunteers to assemble and troops to move in light marching orders and to the front, etc., etc. One panic-stricken correspondent at Ottawa telegraphs to the *Leader* that the Fenians crossed the frontier at St. Albans "half an hour before." Another at Montreal sends word that the enemy are assembling in large bodies at St. Albans, and that the terrible General O'Neil had just arrived. Another report states that 94 Fenians had just passed through Hamilton, in a special car, disguised as Yankees. From all parts of the Dominion come the clamor of gathering volunteers, and the cheers of companies, battalions, and regiments, hastening to the expected scene of conflict. The Toronto *Globe* hesitates to believe there is just ground for such commotion, and says: "The government have taken upon themselves the responsibility of asking the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, alleging that a Fenian raid is about to take place, and that it is necessary to arrest parties coming over from the United States as spies. We are bound to say that the evidence of a coming raid, which we had in 1866, is nothing new, but it may be that the Ministers are better informed than the public. Upon them will rest the responsibility of making a correction, if it is found that no warrant exist for their action."

OTTAWA, April 18.—One hundred Chippewa Indians have offered their services to the government in the Northwest.

The Nova Scotia Assembly has passed a bill that future elections shall be by ballot.

The House also agreed, without a dissenting vote, to Mr. Dickey's resolution condemnatory of the Dominion Government's so-called national policy.

OHIO.

Stabbing Affray and Probable Murder at Cincinnati—Base Ball.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—N. H. Sears, private watchman of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, was stabbed and dangerously wounded in the front office, last night, by Jerry Lynch. The brother of Lynch had been arrested on information furnished by Sears. Lynch sought out the latter, and struck him. A struggle ensued, ending with the inflicting of a probably mortal wound. The murderer escaped, but was arrested at Carthage this morning. Sears had recently been on the police force, was a brave officer and an excellent man. The crime is one of the most infamous that has occurred here for months.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—W. H. Sears, the *Commercial* watchman, stabbed last night, died this afternoon. Jerry Lynch, the perpetrator, was brought before the Police Court, and the case continued till next Friday. He is now in prison.

The base ball season opened this afternoon with a game between the Red Stockings and a picked nine.

Work Accomplished by the Last General Assembly—Legislative Excursion.

COLUMBUS, O., April 18.—The General Assembly adjourned at 6 o'clock this morning. During the session seventy-three general, and forty-three local, laws were enacted; also, fifty-six resolutions adopted. The forthcoming volume of laws will be about one-half as large as the volume last year.

The Legislative excursion to Washington, numbering about 200 persons, left Columbus at 9:30 this morning. About half of the party are ladies.

Terrible Loss of Life by a Boiler Explosion.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—The boiler of a large linen factory, near Brussels, exploded to-day. Twenty men and women were either killed outright or frightfully scalded. The factory was burned to the ground. A large number of operatives were employed.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 18.—The Legislature met to-day and adjourned till Tuesday.

ILLINOIS.

Yesterday's Work in the Constitutional Convention.

The New State House Question.

Cameron, of Cook, on Democracy, as He Understands it.

Progress Made on the Report of the Committee on Counties.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18.—The convention, the first thing this morning, after disposing of the [illegible] Committee on Future Amendments, laid it on the table and ordered two hundred copies printed, together with a substitute for the first section offered by Mr. Medill. It was to be hoped that this report was completed, so far as the Committee of the Whole was concerned, and that it was ready to be sent the convention for its adoption. This hope is likely to fail, and, when printed with the substitute, the whole work in Committee of the Whole will have to be repeated, with additions. The principal and troublesome issues in the report seem to be, first, what number of delegates shall constitute the next convention. The report of the committee calls for one delegate from each Representative District, including the ratios or floats. Under this provision the number might reach 200 or 210. This number, it is contended by many members, is entirely too large. Mr. Medill's substitute proposes two delegates from each Senatorial District, or, rather, two delegates for each Senator. This would give 100 members in all. The second disturbing question is the number of amendments which the General Assembly may propose to the people for adoption during one session of that body. Several members favor giving it power to propose any number, as in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and other States. Others wish to confine it to two, while very nearly a majority, I should judge, insist that one amendment is enough at a time. These two, as I have stated, are the principal disturbing questions in the report. They were both pretty thoroughly discussed on Saturday, and both voted upon without giving satisfaction to the friends of the proposed amendments.

COUNTIES.

After disposing of the report on future amendments, the report of the Committee on Counties was taken up, and six out of the seven sections disposed of. This county question has been regarded as one of the most difficult and delicate questions to deal with. Of the whole catalogue, there is scarcely any question upon which the people are so sensitive, and so easily aroused, and much trouble was, therefore, anticipated in dealing with it. Very fortunately, all went along smoothly enough to-day; but, then, the difficult issues on the questions are not yet settled, and there is no telling when, or how, it will end. It will come up to-morrow for action on the last section, and I hope will be disposed of without an eruption.

DEATH OF JUDGE EMERSON.

The convention did comparatively nothing in the afternoon, beyond the announcement of the death of Judge Emerson, one of its most distinguished members. Several gentlemen delivered eulogies upon the character of the deceased. All were of a high type of eloquence.

DON'T LIKE IT.

The Springfield *Journal* manifests daily evidences of unhappiness over the work of the Constitutional Convention, and feels very sure that it will be rejected with contempt and scorn by the people of the State, when presented to them for final action. The defects in the new constitution, so far as the work has progressed, in the estimation of the *Journal*, are many, and each one of a vital character. These are daily exposed through its columns with gusto and evident satisfaction. One of the darkest and most objectionable features in the new constitution, says the *Journal*, is that which prohibits the re-election of State officers at the expiration of their terms. This, it insists, is neither wisdom nor sound policy, although it is generally considered to have worked very well for the past twenty odd years in filling the office of Governor. Another is that part of the new constitution which virtually kills the lobby business in our Legislature. Everybody knows that this is a severe blow to a large mass of citizens and denizens. The lobby work has been the meat upon which our Springfield Cæsars have fed, and by which they have grown so great. Take this from them and you take all that goes to make life tolerable and fit to be endured. But these features of the new constitution, which the *Journal* so persistently condemns, are not what set so heavily upon its disturbed conscience. Its woes have their origin in other wrongs. It will be recollected that the *Journal* went through a performance, winter before last, on the printing question, which it thought very sharp practice, but in which it got badly bitten through evident collusion with officials who ought to have been more honorable. It was allowed to ascertain what was the lowest bid for the State printing before the bids were publicly opened. After obtaining this information, it put in a bid lower than the lowest made by other parties. In this performance, be it understood, it was in league with the *State Register*, which was to share in the spoils. The *Journal's* bid being the lowest, and far below what the work could be done for, of course secured the contract, and the other bidders who had thus been outwitted retired. Of course the *Journal* never intended to do the work in accordance with the terms of the contract, and, shortly after the session of the General Assembly commenced, insisted upon throwing it up, for the reason that the work could not be done for the price. The Printing Committee saw through the nice little game of the *Journal*, and peremptorily refused to let it do so, but insisted that the contract should be fulfilled to the strict letter. Here was a set-back the *Journal* men did not anticipate. It felt sure the Printing Committee would let up, and then it could do the work, charging such prices as it saw fit, as the competitors for the contract had made no preparations to do the work, and had left the field. Of course, the *Journal* sunk money. When the committee came together it anticipated an opportunity to make good previous losses. It combined again with the *Register*, and inaugurated other measures to get a rich contract. It again failed, and hence follows the opposition of the *Journal* to the new constitution. This, and nothing more. Of course this is all understood among the members of the convention. It is but proper that the people of the State, unacquainted with these facts, should understand the animus which inspires the hatred of the *Journal* to the convention and its work.

MR. CAMERON EXPLAINS.

During the working hour Mr. Cameron rose to a personal question, and addressed the convention at considerable length, in which he replied to a special despatch in the Chicago *Times* of Saturday, and an editorial article in the Springfield *State Register* of the same date, condemning his vote and that of his Democratic associates on the question of negro suffrage. The speech was an able and unanswerable one. It covers the whole ground on the question as now presented for the consideration of the people. Coming from an old and influential Democrat, the speech will be perused with interest and profit by that class of Democrats who are not shackled by the old Bourbon dogma, that a negro can have no rights which a white man is bound to respect.

THE SCHEDULE COMMITTEE

had a meeting this evening, and, after canvassing the matter pretty thoroughly, reached the unanimous opinion that if the convention completed its work in the first week in May, that it should be submitted to a vote of the people on the third Saturday in June, and, if adopted, should be proclaimed on the first day of August. Saturday, in the opinion of all, seemed to be the best day for holding the election, from the fact that the agricultural people, and in fact all classes of people, have more leisure on that day than any other in the week.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18.

RELIGION IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The convention reassembled at 9 o'clock.

Mr. UNDERWOOD presented a petition from 1,000 citizens of Randolph and adjoining counties in favor of the recognition of Almighty God and the Christian religion in the constitution of the State. Mr. Underwood declared himself opposed to the prayer of the petitioners. He was for perfect freedom in all matters pertaining to religion. Referred to the Committee on Bill of Rights.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

The unfinished business of Saturday was taken up as being the first in order, the question being to lay the report on future amendments on the table, and print 200 copies. The motion was agreed to.

The substitute presented by Mr. MEDILL was also ordered printed, to be taken up with the report.

THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

Mr. SEDGWICK offered the following:

ARTICLE —. Section —. The General Assembly shall not appropriate out of the State Treasury, or otherwise in any manner expend in and upon the new Capitol grounds, and the State House in process of construction upon said grounds, in order to complete them, a sum of money exceeding in the aggregate $3,000,000, including all sums of money or property heretofore appropriated or expended in and upon said grounds and buildings, or contracts for the same, without first being authorized by the people of this State to make an increased expenditure by submitting a proposition to a vote of the people at a general election, naming the amount proposed to be expended, which proposition for an additional expenditure shall have received a majority of the votes cast at such general election.

Referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

RAILROADS.

Mr. CHURCH submitted the following:

Railroads heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Ordered to be printed and considered in connection with the railroad article.

Mr. CHURCH stated that this proposition was introduced to meet the difficulties encountered in condemning lands for railroad purposes when railroads claimed to be private corporations.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. CAMERON rose to a personal explanation, and called attention to a special despatch in the Springfield [illegible] Chicago *Times* [illegible] convention, and in consequence his assertions are invested with an authority and importance which would not otherwise appertain to them. On the other hand, the Chicago *Times* was regarded, and very justly, as the leading organ of a great party in Illinois. These papers, in association with others, seemed disposed to mislead public sentiment by misrepresenting the action of this convention on the question of suffrage. He deemed it his duty, both to himself and his constituents, to meet and expose falsehood when it had been knowingly resorted to. Mr. Cameron then read extracts from a special despatch in the *Times*, and from the editorial in the *Register*, and continued that the object of both articles was to bring into disrepute the action of this convention on the question of suffrage by an appeal to party prejudices. The burden of the complaint of the *Times* was that injustice had been done to aliens by not admitting them to the same privileges native-born and naturalized citizens enjoyed. The *Times*, he said, was one of the first papers to advocate the Fifteenth Amendment, and therefore had no right to complain of the action of this convention on the question of colored suffrage. He was not charged by the *Times* with having voted improperly, but having voted with the Radicals against the rights and interests of the white race, in voting against the enfranchisement of aliens. He was not influenced by the teachings of Radicalism, but by the time-honored principles of the Democracy. The Democratic party had always been in favor of the naturalization of [illegible]. The platform of the party had always contained this doctrine, and had never claimed the privilege of investing foreigners with the privileges of citizenship without compelling them to assume its duties. He called attention to the fact that the Democratic party was in power in 1848, when the last convention was held, and that in that year the privilege of aliens to vote was taken away by the convention in the first place, and the people of Democratic Illinois in the second decided that [illegible]. He voted as he did. Further, he voted with the Radicals because the proposition to extend suffrage without restriction was not offered in good faith, but with hostile intent. The argument used, that because a negro was allowed to vote every white man should be allowed to vote, whether a citizen or not, he would not endorse. The African race, born upon American soil, owe allegiance to no other country, and have, at heart, as strong love for our government and institutions as any other class of citizens in the land. The case was different with those of foreign birth who refuse to become citizens by reason of their hatred of our institutions.

Mr. Cameron then paid his respects to the *Register* editorial. He said he had, in the early days of the convention, before the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment by the States, been in favor of submitting the suffrage question to a vote of the people of the State, but now no popular verdict of the people of this State would have any influence on the amendment, one way or another. It was a question upon which they could not pass. Any other course would be nullification. The people of Illinois were too loyal to the Union to tolerate such a thought for a moment.

ANOTHER.

Mr. CODY rose to a personal question. He said he had no explanation or defence to make of his vote, which was the same as Cameron's on the Fifteenth Amendment, but he emphatically denied the intimation made by the gentleman from Cook, that his amendment giving suffrage to aliens was not made in good faith, and he did not feel that that gentleman did him justice when he said that he did not offer it in good faith.

REVISION AND ADJUSTMENT.

Mr. CODY offered a resolution that the President be requested to appoint four additional members on the Committee on Revision and Adjustment. He did this, he said, on account of the continued absence of many members of that committee—many of them by reason of severe and continued illness. Adopted.

COUNTIES.

A petition was presented from 450 voters of Winnebago County, in favor of the minority report on counties.

The convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the reports from the Committee on Counties, there being two reports. The first section of the majority report was declared in order.

Mr. CROSS moved to strike out the words in the third and fourth lines, "nor shall any county be formed of less contents."

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to strike out the balance of the section after the words proposed to be stricken out by Mr. CROSS.

The section was then adopted, as follows:

SECTION 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the General Assembly which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles, nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided.

Section 2 was taken up.

Mr. CODY moved to strike out the words, "any part," in the first line, and insert the words "more than seventy-two square miles."

This amendment would authorize the transfer of two townships from one county to another without any vote of the people.

Mr. ABBOTT read a speech urging the adoption of the minority report signed by himself, in place of the majority report.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, speaking of the second section, said he could not see why a county to which territory was to be added should be allowed to vote on the question, while the county whence the town were detached should not be allowed to have any voice on the question. Each county should have the same privileges.

Mr. VANDEVENTER was opposed to both reports, as he felt sure that a county never could be divided or one portion of a county break off from another under either article. If he had any preference, it was for the majority report, [illegible] to be amended by [illegible].

Mr. SPRINGAR thought the adoption of Mr. CODY'S amendment would be filled with all sorts of mischief and danger. It was simply a project for speculation and fraud, by which one portion of a county could destroy another. County seats would never be permanent; rings would be continually forming, and speculators would be always at work to destroy each other. There could be no stability under such a state of things.

Mr. BROMWELL was opposed to the amendment. It opened the way for continually organizing new counties, and, in a short time, instead of 102 counties, there would be 500. Every election would divide a county and make a new one.

Mr. Cody's amendment was rejected.

Mr. ABBOTT moved to substitute Section 1 of the minority report for Section 2 of the majority report. Lost. Section 2 of the majority report was then adopted as follows:

SEC. 2. No county shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

Section 3 was taken up.

Mr. HAINES, of Cook, moved to strike it out. He made the same objection that had been urged to the previous section, that it gave a vote on the question to towns to be transferred, and to counties whence they were to go, but none to the county to be shorn of part of its territory. Mr. Haines' amendment was rejected.

Mr. HAINES offered another amendment that towns taken from one county should be held responsible for the debts of that county.

Another member offered a further amendment that the property of the county whence the towns separated should be appraised and the towns separately should receive a *pro rata* value of said property.

Both amendments were rejected, and the section was then adopted, as follows:

SECTION 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division, and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added.

Section 4 was taken up.

Mr. HILDRUP moved to insert the word "twenty," in the fourth line, in place of "fifty," so that the sentence would read: "Where a county seat has been located twenty years." This, he said, would make it correspond with the statute of limitations.

Mr. McCOY moved to substitute Section 4 on same article in old constitution, which is substantially the same as the present section, with the proviso omitted.

Mr. MERRIAM moved, as an amendment to the amendment, to strike out the proviso in the report of the committee. Lost.

Mr. HILDRUP'S amendment, to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty," was adopted.

Mr. SCHOFIELD moved to amend by inserting in the sixth line after the words "remove to" the words "any point within three miles of the same place."

Pending the question on this amendment, the committee rose and asked leave to sit again at 2 o'clock.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COUNTIES.

Convention reassembled and went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Clark, moved to amend by making the reduction of twenty years apply only when the removal is to a point within three miles of the original location. Carried.

Mr. FINCHER, of Vermillion, moved to amend Mr. McCoy's substitute by adding, "and it shall not be submitted oftener than once in ten years."

Mr. McCOY accepted the amendment.

Mr. SCHOFIELD thought it would be much better for every county, if the county were fixed and irremovable, than to have these quarrels festering in the community. They left their seeds in society long after the dispute is settled or pretended to be settled.

Mr. UNDERWOOD coincided with Mr. SCHOFIELD, but was in favor of a stronger prohibition. He would prohibit any removal, but by a two-thirds majority.

Mr. McCoy's substitute was lost, and Section 4 was adopted as follows:

SECTION 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point: *Provided*, That in all cases where a county seat has been located twenty years, and has been or may be decided in the negative, and a subsequent effort is made to remove to any point within three miles of the same place, two-thirds of all the voters voting on the question shall be necessary to effect a removal of such county seat.

Section 6 was taken up.

Mr. SEDGWICK moved to amend by providing that the county officers enumerated shall assume their offices on the first Monday in December after their election. Carried.

Mr. WHEATON, of Kane, moved to strike out the last clause of the section. Carried.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Greene, moved to strike out the words, "County Attorney," from the officers enumerated.

Amendments were offered by Messrs. WASHBURN and ATKINS, looking to the separation of the offices of Circuit Clerk and of Recorder of Deeds, except in counties of less than thirty thousand inhabitants.

Mr. WENDELING moved to amend by substituting forty thousand for thirty thousand. Carried.

Mr. WELLS, of Peoria, moved that the committee rise. Carried.

The PRESIDENT announced the receipt of the news of the death of Hon. Charles Emerson, of Macon, delegate from the Fortieth District.

Mr. HARWOOD, of Champaign, offered resolutions of condolence, and spoke briefly and feelingly in their support.

Messrs. PIERCE, CHURCH, MOORE, WENDELING, BROMWELL, PARKS, ATKINS, and WHEATON delivered brief eulogies.

The resolutions were adopted.

Adjourned.

Public Aid to Private Corporations—Debate on the Question of Submitting to the People.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 15.

The debate in the Constitutional Convention on Tuesday last, on the proposition introduced by Mr. Peirce, to submit to a separate vote of the people that "No county, city, town, or township, or other municipality, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any private corporation, or make any donations to, or loan its credit in aid of, any such corporation," was of an interesting character. I, therefore, propose to give you the strong features of the leading speeches. I might here add that the tax-stealing raid which is now assailing the State Treasury every day is beginning to alarm not only the enemies of this law, but even its friends, by reason of the pell-mell and reckless manner in which many towns in the State are rushing headlong to [illegible] of its provisions. [illegible] give you a single instance. Only a few weeks since, a rural town in the County of [illegible], containing about sixty voters, by two or three majority, on the second trial, voted a donation of [illegible] to a new railroad project [illegible] value of this town—the larger part of it being embraced in what is known as the Winnebago Swamp—is less than $60,000; so that every voter of the town is saddled with an indebtedness of one thousand dollars each, or, rather, he has imposed upon him the responsibility of paying an additional tax on an increased valuation sufficient to pay the interest on that amount. Many of the men who voted in favor of the donation are not worth a dollar in the world, and never pay a cent of tax, which to that extent increases the liability of those who do pay. This is not an isolated instance, for I am informed that in many other towns, likewise situated, equally heavy burdens have been imposed upon them under the tax-stealing law of 1869.

THE DEBATE.

Mr. PEIRCE said:

In presenting this section for submission to the people as a distinct and separate proposition, it is with the design that it shall take the place of Section 44 of the Legislative article. That section, it will be remembered, authorizes subscriptions by cities, counties, and towns, to the capital stock of railroad and other corporations, upon the sanction of two-thirds of the legal voters of said cities, counties, or towns. It will be further remembered that that section was adopted by a small majority, against the earnest remonstrances of two classes of opponents, to-wit, those who believe that counties, towns, and cities should be permitted to subscribe to these railroad and other enterprises whenever a majority shall so decide, and those who believe that no majority, however large, should be permitted to vote a tax upon the minority in aid of any private enterprise.

The adoption of Section 44 may be regarded as in the nature of a compromise between the two ideas; but while it was no doubt adopted in the spirit of compromise, it has signally failed to disarm the hostility of either side to the controversy. I think it is safe to say that an attempt to compromise a question of principle is always a blunder. Either it is right that towns, counties and cities should subscribe to the stock of corporations, and tax the people to pay for such stock, by a majority vote, or it is wrong. If right, then it is clearly an act of injustice and usurpation to require in the constitution that the vote shall be two-thirds instead of a majority. If it is wrong in principle, then no majority, however large, can make it right. The adoption of the two-thirds rule is a concession that the voting of debts or taxes in aid of private corporations is both wrong in principle and dangerous in practice, and while it will no doubt in some instances afford a check upon the dangerous practice of voting municipal aid to all sorts of objects, yet it falls utterly to declare that minorities have property rights, of which they cannot be deprived by the majority, for the purpose of donating it to enterprises in which they do not desire to subscribe. In fact, it does more, and worse than this; it concedes, as a constitutional principle, that two-thirds of a municipality may rightfully take from the one-third their private property, and invest it in such private enterprises as the two-thirds shall deem most beneficial to themselves. Such a concession I cannot think the people are prepared to make. Neither can I think they are prepared to declare for a two-thirds rule in voting upon any question. If a thing is right and just, I think they are willing the majority shall decide upon it; but if it is unjust and wrong in principle, they are not willing that it should be sanctioned by any vote, however large.

Our friends from counties which are now engaged in railroad speculations told us when Section 44 was under consideration, that that section, with its two-thirds rule of voting, would cause the people of the southern part of the State to vote almost solid against the constitution. I am satisfied, also, from much association with the people, and from a careful perusal of the opinions of the leading papers of both parties, that it will be the means,—because it declares the right of the two-thirds to take the property of the one-third without consent,—that it will call forth a very large vote from all the northern counties against the constitution. Between this Scylla and this Charybdis there is no room for it to sail. He must be a wonderful pilot who can guide our constitution safely between such dangers.

This granting of railroad subsidies is one of the most difficult questions with which we have had to deal. It is one upon which there has already been much discussion, and one upon which it seems impossible that this convention can ever harmonize. It is my purpose, in presenting the section now under consideration, to take an appeal from this body directly to the people, for the settlement of this vexed question. I desire that it may be submitted to them unembarrassed by any [illegible] government shall be administered, there is the utmost propriety in presenting this question, unhampered by other issues, so that we may have a fair expression upon its real merits.

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Chairman: In my own judgment, the convention will commit a grave error if they take any action whatever upon this subject of railroad subscriptions. It will be much wiser and safer to leave this question exactly as it is in the old constitution. There was no complaint made by the people of this State against the old Constitution upon this question; and one of their great complaints now against the Constitutional Convention is, that it is attempting to do too much—more than they want—more than they expected. They require but few amendments at our hands; and with the full knowledge of this before us, shall we attempt to say that we will incorporate a provision in the new constitution not required or demanded by the people, and against which there is so strong an opposition as there is against this proposed amendment? I ask, what right the State of Illinois has to determine to what extent the County of Sangamon or of Fulton will vote debts upon themselves? That is a question for these municipalities, and these counties, and these cities to determine for themselves; and Chicago or Cairo has no right to say what Fulton or Sangamon County, or any other county in the State, shall vote upon themselves. It is taking the power away from the people to determine this

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS! Regular Conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., this Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, for business and work on the order of K. T. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited to meet with. By order of the E C.
S. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

Masonic.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS! Special Conclave of ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, U. D. K. T., this (TUESDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

ASHLAND LODGE, No. 308, A., F. & A. M. Blaney Hall. Special communication this (Tuesday) evening for work on R. A. & F. C. degrees. Brethren are fraternally invited. By order of the W. M.
JNO. E. WILLIAMS, Sec.

HATS.

HATS THAT ARE HATS,

And the largest assortment ever shown in one collection, at
BARNES, STRYKER & BARNES,
The Leading Hatters of the West,
Corner Washington & Clark-sts.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

"Some time ago we gave a notice of a man in our employ having been radically cured of hernia by the use of Dr. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss. Since then the man enlisted, and was examined by an army physician, and pronounced sound and fit for military duty.—[Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 22, [illegible]."

Dr. S. N. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss, all other kinds of Trusses for Hernia, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages, Pile Instruments, Crutches, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, Hip Disease, and all other Physical Deformities, made and accurately fitted by MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., New York, and MARSH BOWLES & CO., 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

PHRENOLOGY.

ONE WEEK MORE.
Fowler & Wells,
At Farwell Hall.
Examinations Day and Evening.

OCULIST.

Diseases of the Eye.

(From the annual report of "Chicago House of the Friendless.")

"Cases of diseased eyes have been frequent, but they have yielded in every case to the treatment prescribed by Dr. Walker, Oculist, in this city. Especially should the case of Norris Lapiers be noticed, who recovered very rapidly from an operation performed on one eye, that the other might be saved."

Office and Dispensary, No. 82 MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.
DR. J. B. WALKER,
OCULIST AND AURIST.

HOTELS.

CASSIUS NEWMAN, Of Huntsville, Ala. | AMASA DOWNS, Of Louisville, Ky.

DONEGANA HOUSE,
On Clark-st., Near Polk, Chicago.
A New Hotel of 125 Rooms, newly Fitted and Furnished throughout.
Transient Custom, $2 a Day; Day Board, $6 a Week; Suites of Rooms for Families; Special Arrangements for Boarders.
It will be to the advantage of those seeking rooms and board to apply at once.
NEWMAN & DOWNS, Proprietors.

NEW MUSIC.

POPULAR SONGS.

Father Will Settle the Bill. 40c. At ROOT & CADY'S.
Give the Boy a Chance. 40c. At ROOT & CADY'S.
We'll Have to Mortgage the Farm. 40c. At ROOT & CADY'S.
[illegible] At ROOT & CADY'S.
[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR TRADE!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

Will sell, on MONDAY, 18th, Striped Wash Poplins at 15c per yard; Genuine Scotch Ginghams, striped and checked, very desirable styles, at 20c; French Cambrics, entirely new designs, at 35c; Cambric Robes, $1.75 to $3.50; two cases Real Lyons Poplins, new shades, just opened, at greatly reduced prices; full lines of

SPRING DRESS GOODS

From 25c to $2; every variety of Japanese Silks, very much lower than last season; and some select bargains in Black Gros Grain and Taffeta

SILKS.

They have also replenished their stocks of Table Linens, Linen Sheetings, Towellings, Quilts, and

Upholstery Goods,

From late Foreign Arrivals, and will offer in these Departments superior inducements.

State & Washington-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
FOR MAY,
WITH FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL "SIR HARRY HOTSPUR OF HUMBLETHWAITE." Part I.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
MAY: A POEM. BY GEORGE H. SEARS.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
THE ECHO OF APPOMATTOX ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. BY JUSTIN McCARTHY.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
THE VIRGINIA TOURIST. BY EDWARD A. POLLARD. ILLUSTRATED.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. BY HENRY T. TUCKERMAN.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
HOW I FOUND MY FATE. BY MRS. W. A. THOMPSON.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
THE CROSS—IN LEGEND, POETRY, AND ART. BY MRS. MARY A. LLOYD.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
ECCENTRICITY AS A PURSUIT. BY WALTER E. McCANN.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
THE COMING WOMAN. BY MISS MARY P. WELLS.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON (CONCLUDED). BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE. ILLUSTRATED.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
GUESSES AND QUERIES. PART I. BY N. S. DODGE.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
ETHRAMONIA: A TALE. BY LOUISE S. DORR.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
MARY: A POEM. BY ROSE TERRY.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
WIDOW BEDOTT IN PHILADELPHIA.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
LITERATURE OF THE DAY.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
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PROSPECTUS, PREMIUM LIST, AND CLUB RATES MAILED ON APPLICATION.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

IRON AND STEEL.

EDWARD PRESCOTT & CO.,
30 Michigan-av., Chicago,
Iron Merchants,
AND
General Dealers,
Steel, Nails, Blacksmiths' Goods, Wagon and Carriage Makers' Hardware and Thoroughly Seasoned Wood Stock.

Sole Agents Anderson & Woods, celebrated steel manufacturers, Pittsburgh. Have constantly on hand a large stock of our own importation.

Butcher's, Stubbs', and Fisher's (Maker to the Admiralty, England,) Files,
Peter Wright's Anvils and Vises,
Proved Coil Chain,
Wm. Jessop & Sons' Tool Steel,
Isaac Jenks' Spring Steel,
Attwood's Sledges and Hammers, &c.

Inquiries as to prices solicited. Orders by mail carefully and promptly filled at lowest market rates.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL FEES!

Another occasion is now afforded the
CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY
FOR DISCIPLINE.
I HAVE
AGAIN REDUCED MY FEES!
So that the minimum price
FOR GOLD FILLINGS
WILL HEREAFTER BE $2.
I AM DETERMINED THAT
Good Dental Operations
Shall be afforded as low in Chicago as in other large cities.
J. WARD ELLIS,
68 WASHINGTON-ST.

PIANOS.

We Desire to Call Attention to the New

STEINWAY

"SCHOOL PIANO," lately introduced in place of the oiled walnut case, which has never been ornamental or largely popular. Desiring to gratify those who look chiefly to the quality of the instrument, the Messrs. Steinway have got up this Piano with works of the choicest kind and most perfect workmanship and case of solid maple, quite plain, but finished to look like the finest rosewood. It differs from ordinary "stained cases" in being of solid, hard wood, so that it is as little liable to be defaced as any rosewood instrument. Its regular price is [illegible] in New York, or [illegible] in Chicago, and comes, therefore, within the reach of those who feel unsatisfied without a Steinway, and have yet been indisposed to purchase one at ordinary prices. Teachers and musicians are especially invited to test this very fine piano.
SMITH & NIXON,
Southeast corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE.

A GENTEEL NEW HOUSE
AT A BARGAIN.

On leased ground, with the privilege of buying the same at a fixed price. Located between Kenwood and Hyde Park Stations, on Illinois Central Railroad. EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT. Apply at [illegible]
J. H. DUNHAM.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE
FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY,
A Large Frame Flouring Mill,

With six run of stones, situated on the levee at Davenport, Iowa. Mill is in good order, and rents for $100 per month. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., [illegible] Washington-st.

Two houses on Wabash-av., 3-story and basement, near Twenty-seventh-st., at a great bargain.
R. FOWLER,
100 Washington-st.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

ORGANS,
At Wholesale and Retail.
A fair Organ for $50.
A better Organ for $75.
A good Organ for $100.
A first-class Organ for $125.
A splendid Organ for $150.
Organs and Melodeons to rent, or for sale on small monthly installments.
[illegible]

THE AMERICAN ORGANS.

SMITH'S
AMERICAN
ORGANS!

FACILITIES
For the production of Musical Instruments consist of
Well-chosen Materials,
Labor-saving Machinery,
Musical Knowledge and Experience,
Refined Taste in Decoration,
Division of Manual Labor,
Active Personal Supervision, and
Ample Capital.

The Messrs. SMITH believe that their
FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED,
And that their establishment cannot be surpassed in any of these particulars.

☞ But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price,—as the manufacturers have no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characterless instruments, nor to furnish a supply of dissatisfaction, even at the low price of $50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such a sum.

BY ANY HOUSE WHATEVER.

The Messrs. Smith mean to make ONLY the best reed instruments, and they are satisfied that a discriminating public is willing to pay the value of what it gets.

The attention of
MUSICIANS AND AMATEURS
Is called to the following letter from CARL ZERRAHN, Esq., the eminent Conductor of the *Handel and Haydn Society, of Boston*,—of the famous SYMPHONY CONCERTS of the *Harvard Musical Association*, and principal Conductor of the Monster Chorus and Orchestra of the late PEACE JUBILEE.

Messrs. S. D. & H. W. SMITH:

GENTLEMEN: My attention was particularly called to your American Organs by one which was used in the public performance recently of the oratorio of the "Creation," under my conductorship. It rendered valuable service in the support of the choruses and accompaniments of the recitatives.

The purity and sweetness of tone were excellent, and I was especially struck with the great power of the sub-bass notes. This has led me to make a careful examination of your different styles of organs and the interior workmanship, at your manufactory.

The quality of tone bears the closest resemblance to the pipe organ; and I cheerfully testify to their great superiority in this respect, as well as in the finish of the mechanical parts.

Respectfully yours,
CARL ZERRAHN.

Every Instrument is Warranted.

An elegantly Illustrated Circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on application.

Twenty Years Established: 30,000 in use!
GET THE BEST.
S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, Mass.
W. W. KIMBALL,
63 Washington-st., Chicago,
WHOLESALE AGENT.

SCALES.

SCALES.
Prices Reduced.

We have just taken the Agency of
Adams, McKee & Co.'s Standard Scales.
And invite an examination of them as regards workmanship, style and perfect accuracy.
Also a good stock of
Cushing's Patent Ready Reckoning Scales,
The most convenient and successful Ready Reckoning Scales yet offered to the public. All Scales warranted perfectly correct.
HULBURD, HERRICK & CO.,
169 Randolph-st.

AUCTION SALE.

FOR SALE.

Desirous of retiring from business, I offer for sale my entire stock of
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
WITH THE
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES
Of the well-known and old established premises now occupied by me at
44 and 46 LaSalle-st.,
Together with the good-will of the business. If not disposed of by the [illegible] inst., I will then arrange to sell the same at PUBLIC AUCTION, commencing on the [illegible], in lots to suit purchasers. Particulars and catalogues will be given in future notices.
PETER MACFARLANE.
N. B.—The Lease of the above premises can be secured from the 1st of May, on favorable terms.

INFORMATION WANTED.

$500 REWARD

For any information of the whereabouts of EDWARD E. TUCKER, of Chicago, missing since April 6. He is supposed to have wandered away in a state of mental derangement. Is 5 feet 8 inches in height, with dark-brown hair, beard and moustache, blue eyes, mole on the left temple; was dressed in dark-mixed pants, black silk vest, brown frock coat and black beaver overcoat, felt hat; had large seal ring on little finger of right hand; was marked on neck and shoulders with gunpowder.

Address HUBBARD & JACKSON, 131 Dearborn-st., or R. T. THOMAS, 129 South Water-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

OMNIBUSES
FOR SALE.
New and Second-hand Stages and Stage Harness.
Apply to JAMES CAMPBELL, Union Omnibus Co.'s Stables, Twenty-second-st. near State.

FOR SALE.
The two-story frame building 40 South Market-st.
TO BE REMOVED.
Inquire at JOHN DAVISON'S, 30 Market-st.

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A third interest in an old established business in the best location in the city. For particulars apply to MORAN & SHOAFF, Room 19 Oriental Building, LaSalle-st.

VESSEL MEN,
COMMISSION MEN.
HAY,
By the Bale, Ton, Car Load, or Vessel Load.
Nos. 190 and 192 Washington-st.

NEW BOOKS.

NOW READY:
House of Lords Cases.
Vol. 1. 8vo. Sheep $6.50.
To be completed in monthly volumes.
Parsons on the Law of Partnership.
SECOND EDITION.
Revised and Enlarged. 8vo. $7.50.
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PUBLISHERS,
110 Washington-st., Boston.

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Union Insurance and Trust Co.
SAVINGS BANK,
138 Dearborn-st., Northeast Corner Madison-st.
S. W. RAWSON, President,
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Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8. Receive deposits from 10 cents to $1,000, and pay 6 per cent interest per annum.

VINEGAR.

Prussing's White Wine Vinegar.
A MOST SUPERB ARTICLE.
For Pickling or Table Use. Ask your grocer for it.
CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 259 and 261 State-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CAUTION.

The Public are cautioned against negotiating [illegible] KANSAS PACIFIC [illegible] MORTGAGE [illegible] BONDS, Nos. [illegible] inclusive, [illegible]. The Bonds having been obtained by fraud, payment has been stopped.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place.
New York, April [illegible], 1870.

LECTURE.

THE WOMAN'S HOME,
[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

Invite the attention of close buyers to their WHITE GOODS, LINENS, NOTIONS, and HOSIERY DEPARTMENTS, in which will be found the cheapest goods ever shown by them in this city.

They have just received a large line of PRINTS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS, which they offer at GOLD PRICES.

118 and 120 State-st.

TO RENT.

SOLDIERS' HOME
PROPERTY
FOR LEASE FOR FIFTY YEARS!

This property fronts 134 feet on Douglas place, and 300 feet on Lake-av., and is located in the most desirable part of our city, on the shore of Lake Michigan, directly on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, with access to the city almost hourly. The improvements on this property are well calculated for a private boarding house or hotel.

Proposals will be received at our office for the rental of the above property at a fixed rental for the first ten (10) years, and an appraised rental for each five (5) years thereafter for the balance of term, fifty years.

Apply to
FIELD, KING & CO.,
Cor. State and Washington-sts.

TRIBUNE BUILDING
STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of
WM. C. DOW,
116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.
House and Lot, 213 Wabash-av.,
For business or dwelling purposes. Inquire of R. B. BACON, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT.
Jewelry Store No. 307 South Clark-st., marble front building. Fixtures and stock, cheap, for sale. City property taken in exchange. Inquire at
CHAS. HOFFMANN'S,
88 North Clark-st.

Store to Rent.
First floor and Basement, No. [illegible] MICHIGAN-AV.
Apply on premises immediately.

TRANSPORTATION.

1870 New York Central 1870
RAILROAD
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

FAST FREIGHT LINE,
VIA NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD AND STEAM AROUND LAKES,
CONNECTING AT BUFFALO WITH DAILY LINE PROPELLERS.

Are now receiving Merchandise in New York and Boston for transport via Railroad to Buffalo, thence steam around Lakes to Chicago.

For Rates and Bills Lading apply to
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JNO. H. MORE,
Agent N. Y. C. R. R., No. 412 Broadway, N. Y.
JAMES MILLS,
Agent Boston & Albany R. R., No. 79 Washington-st., Boston.
TUTTLE & BOND, Agents,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Office and Docks, Foot State-st.
April 18.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
INLAND ROUTE TO LAKE SUPERIOR OPEN.

On and after MONDAY, April 18, 1870, passengers leaving Chicago by the 5 p. m. train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, will connect every morning (Mondays excepted) with the steamers "Geo. L. Dunlap" and "Saginaw" for Peshtigo, Menominee, Escanaba, and Marquette. Unusually low rates for both freight and passengers.
H. P. STANWOOD, Gen. Ticket Agent.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen. Supt.

PASSENGER STEAMERS
LEAVE
GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING,
DAILY (Sunday Excepted).
For Milwaukee, Sheboygan, &c., at .... 9 a. m.
For Grand Haven and Muskegon, at .... 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, at .... 10 a. m.
For Green Bay, every Tuesday and Friday, at .... 7 p. m.
T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

FURNITURE.

A. L. HALE & BRO.,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FURNITURE,
10, 12, 14, & 16 North Canal-st.,
The LARGEST STOCK and the LOWEST PRICES in the West.

SEEDS.

SEED CORN.
Both White and Yellow SEED CORN from the East. Price $2.50 per sack of two bushels, including sacks, delivered free to depot here. Samples sent by mail if requested.
WALLACE & HENDERSON,
Commission Merchants, 145 LaSalle-st.,
CHICAGO.

LAWN MOWER.

THE
LANDSCAPE LAWN MOWER.
Best yet invented, the most simple, durable, and reliable Machine in market. Every Machine warranted. Price, $25. Circulars on application.
HOVEY & CO.,
57 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

GLOVE CLEANING.

MRS. M. A. WHITAKER,
GLOVE CLEANER,
Residence, the Woman's Home,
23 West Jackson-st., near Halsted.
Kid Gloves Cleaned by the Parisian Method.
☞ Orders received at the Wagner Sewing Machine Rooms, 27 Madison-st., near Wabash-av.; by Mrs. Geo. Hughes, [illegible] South Halsted-st., and at the "Home."

WANTED.

WANTED.
About 1,000 feet of 4-inch Cast Iron Greenhouse Pipe,
Secondhand, with or without Boiler. Address GREENHOUSE, Tribune office.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
An educated gentleman, who reads English and German, wishes employment, at a fixed or reasonable salary, in some legitimate business. Can give the best references. Address A. F., Tribune office, Chicago.

Country Board Wanted.

DRUGS.

SPRING TRADE—1870.

E. P. DWYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
90, 92, and 94 Lake-st.

We invite the attention of close Cash buyers to our large and complete stock of

PURE DRUGS
And Chemicals,

Fine Essential Oils, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs, Soap Makers' Stock, Woollen Manufacturers' Stock, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, &c., &c. Orders by mail will be priced as low as if the purchaser were in market.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE ADAMS
EXPRESS COMPANY,
52 & 54 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
CAPITAL $10,000,000
Eastern and Southern Express Forwarders.

This company have made arrangements to extend their lines over the
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY TO CHICAGO,
And have opened an office at
52 and 54 Dearborn-st.

They are now forwarding daily, in charge of their own messengers, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, Jewelry and Valuable Packages, Light Freight, and Merchandise generally. They also give prompt attention to the collection of Bills, with or without goods, Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange, the proceeds of which are always promptly returned.

They carry from Chicago via the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway,
To New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Hartford, Springfield, New Haven, Providence, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Norfolk, Mobile, and intermediate points.
J. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF
West Chicago Park Commissioners,
No. 299 West Randolph-st.
CHICAGO, April 11, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the office of this Board until 4 o'clock p. m. on the [illegible] day of April, 1870, for the erection of fences around Humboldt, Central, and Douglas Parks.

Proposals will be received for work including material, or separate for either work or material, and should be sealed and addressed to the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners, and endorsed "Proposal for Building Fences." The Board reserving the right to reject any or all proposals.

Plans and specifications for said work may be seen at the office of this Board, 299 West Randolph-st.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. S. [illegible], Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Arsenal, until 12 m., on May 16, 1870, for furnishing [illegible]
[illegible]
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, April 4, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, the Fourth day of May next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2 at 3 o'clock p. m., and reopened May 6.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 17 Wall-st., New York,
AND
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Receive Deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

$40,000.
I am prepared to invest for a non-resident, FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
In Inside and Improved Property.
WM. D. KERFOOT,
89 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
On improved Chicago city Real Estate.
We have the funds in hand and can close loans without delay.
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
84 La Salle-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

$200,000
TO LOAN—On Bond and Mortgage.
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
155 & 157 LaSalle-st.

NURSERY.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.
500 ACRES, 10 GREENHOUSES, 19th YEAR.
[illegible]
F. K. PHOENIX.

STORAGE.

The Montreal Warehousing Company.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hugh Allan, Esq., E. H. King, Esq.,
C. J. Bridges, Esq., Hon. Henry Starnes,
Thomas Cramp, Esq.
Mr. Allan, President. Mr. Cramp, Vice President.
This Company receives goods on storage, and makes advances thereon.
Storage charges on grain [illegible] cent for each term, the first term being five days, and succeeding terms ten days, which includes receiving and delivering.
Fire insurance 25 cents per $100 per month.
DAVID A. P. WATT, Manager.
MONTREAL, April 1, 1870.

GRINDSTONES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
The Chicago Grindstone Co.,
Are closing out their stock at LOWER PRICES than ever before offered.
Office: 209 South Water-st.

LUMBER.

HARD WOOD LUMBER.
[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. S. GREELEY,
City and County Surveyor.
H. W. S. Cleveland,
Landscape Gardener.
ROOMS 25, 27 AND 28, SHEPARD BUILDING,
[illegible]

MAPLE SUGAR.

PURE MAPLE SUGAR,
[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD TAILOR, AT 60 STATE-ST.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

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Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1870.

HOW TO BRING DOWN GOLD.

The Indianapolis *Journal* is apparently unable to see any difference between ex-Secretary Chase's doctrine of four years ago, that the "road to resumption was to resume," when gold was at a premium of 37 to 45, and our present demand, now that the premium is only from 10 to 12, that the Secretary of the Treasury sell gold enough to bring the premium to par and then resume. The difference is that Mr. Chase proposed to resume while gold was at a premium so high as to render it probable that many millions of greenbacks would be presented for redemption—we propose to bring gold to par by sales of gold and then resume. With gold at 37 to 45, a run on the Treasury might be expected sufficient to drain it of its gold. But with no premium on gold, or even with a nominal premium of 1 or 2 per cent, who would run on the Treasury? If greenbacks were at par with gold, no reserve of any considerable amount would be required to maintain redemption, because nobody would have any interest in demanding redemption. The New York *Bulletin* objects that, with a premium down to from 1 to 3 per cent, "Speculators could, on a margin of from one to three millions, buy up $100,000,000 of gold, and, holding it off the market as long as they pleased, could put it up to an incredible premium. Well! If this were true, have we not got to bring the premium down to 1 to 3 before it will disappear altogether? Whatever the inherent consequences of such a premium, we must reach it on the road to resumption, and why not as well now as later? But the fear is a phantom. When the premium on gold in England came down to from 2 to 3 the bank voluntarily resumed payment. We shall do the same. When gold is daily passing at par, who is going to buy it up at a premium on speculation? In the gold conspiracy, when several hundred millions of nominal sales of gold had been made, and when there were really only $17,000,000 actual gold in the market, the offer to sell $4,000,000 of real gold scattered the crowd of gold gamblers in a panic. Mr. Gould testified that it required no capital to buy nominal gold, because, as soon as bought, it is loaned to those who have sold and want to "cover." But comparatively to buy a million or so of actual gold is a great deal of trouble, and requires a vast amount of capital. We firmly believe, therefore, that a sale of $15,000,000 of actual gold would at any time bring the premium from 112 down to 108 or lower. A sale of $10,000,000 more would be likely to bring it to from 2 to 4. And with the premium at from 2 to 4, gold would come into use extensively, as change, in those branches of trade whose profits enable them to be most liberal, and practical resumption would begin. No reserve of gold is of any use for a debt we don't pay. After our currency has come to par our gold reserve can be of little use, as very little gold will be called for. Its only important use is to help bring us to par. And if it is ever to give us any help in that way, it must begin before greenbacks have come to par of themselves or it will be too late.

A NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

A petition, very respectably signed, has been sent to the Constitutional Convention, reciting that a thorough trial of the present system of government for this city has proved it utterly unworthy of continuance, and praying that Chicago be provided with a better government. The petitioners say they "favor a simple executive government under judicial supervision in place of the present irresponsible legislative bodies."

There is considerable cant about this proposition, though, so far as it expresses general discontent with the way in which our local government has been administered, it is not far out of the way. The trouble is not in the system, but in the abuses which have been practiced under it. There is no question as to the popular dissatisfaction, because that was expressed at the election last November. The system will do very well, but what we lack are the men to carry it out properly. In a large city like this, we need a Mayor, City Council, Board of Public Works, Police Commissioners, and Board of Education; but we equally need proper and competent men to fill all these places. It is in the official administration of our government that we have failed, and to that failure we owe all the troubles which are upon us. It is only necessary to look back six months to recall the defiant attitude of the men who then governed us, and who claimed that the offices were theirs, and did not belong to the public. For two long years we had a Common Council which refused to receive into the city treasury from $40,000 to $60,000 annually, and insisted that it was a perquisite of the City Treasurer. So corrupt and overbearing had these public servants become, that the election of last November was substantially a struggle between office-holders and the public for the mastery.

That election has resulted in the pretty effectual purification of one branch of our local government. The Supervisors have been brought up to the tribunal of public opinion, and have frankly yielded obedience to its decrees. The trial of the Mayor and Common Council is to come next. The public elected men for all the city offices pledged to introduce and carry out reform, but they may have been deceived in some of the selected agents. That is no fault of the people, and though it may temporarily postpone reform, it cannot defeat it. The true remedy for all the evils of our present government is the weeding-out process. Whenever a public officer, be his rank what it may, fails in his duty to the public, or is false to his pledges, let the people get rid of him at the first opportunity. If this rule be persevered in by the people, this instituting responsibility and accountability where they have hitherto been wanting, the evils of the city government will be gradually overcome, and the system will work in order. The people, last fall, did not remove one set of barnacles and jobbers to instal another; and, consequently, they expect each member of the new city government to carry out his pledges, or resign. The Board of Public Works have the expenditure of nearly $5,000,000 of taxation, general or special, annually. The Board of Education expend from $750,000 to $1,000,000 annually. The Board of Fire and Police have a large expenditure. Though but one member of all these boards was elected last fall, the popular instruction then given by the voters was as much directed to these boards as it was to any other branch of the public service. The Common Council, and the Board of Public Works, and the Board of Education, and the Police and Fire Commissioners are separate branches of the government, and should be kept separate. No member of either of these boards should be a member of any of the others. Each board should be independent, and in no way involved through its members in the action of the others, and this particular reform should be rigidly enforced.

We have a high respect for the judiciary, both as an institution and for the particular gentlemen who compose it; but we do not think that there is any court to which the government of a city like this should be delegated, nor do we think there is any Judge who wants such a duty placed upon him. A "simple Executive" might be very good, if the man in office were a proper one; and, as all our troubles arise from the poor choice of officers, we should be as likely to make a mistake in the one case as in the other. The true remedy, we repeat, for the evils of our city government is for the voters to resolutely expel every man from office who proves incompetent, or faithless to his trust.

It has been heretofore announced that the services of several officers of the late Confederate army have been secured by the Pasha of Egypt. It is now stated that General [illegible] [illegible] last steamer for Egypt with prominent commissions in the Egyptian army. In the expected event of a war between the Pasha of Egypt and his nominal sovereign the Sultan of Turkey, it is assumed that the Pasha is backed by effective support and from Russia, who has a double interest in such a conflict, first, as a means of detaching Egypt from Turkey, and placing the latter more completely at the mercy of Russia; and, secondly, as a means of closing the Suez Canal, and so giving Russia more complete control of the commerce with Central and Eastern Asia. To both these designs England is financially, and France is traditionally and nationally, opposed. It seems probable, therefore, that the Pacha and the Sultan would be the least important parties to such a contest, and that the former, especially, would not provoke it unless he were sure of powerful backing. The Pacha's purchases of arms from the United States are reported to have been extensive for several years. Whatever might be the perils and trials of such a war to the people of Europe, to America it would bring high markets, both for our agricultural and manufacturing products; and, should England take part in it, would lead to the retransfer to American owners of the shipping interest which passed from us to Great Britain during the rebellion.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

The popular antipathy to the Chinese in California and Oregon is due, for the most part, to political demagogism. The Democratic party found it convenient to cater to popular selfishness by holding the Chinese to be adventurers seeking to take labor and employment from the white race. The other party, instead of opposing this, and showing the fallacy of so treating the Orientals, pandered to the same prejudices; but, being second-hand dealers in what was a Democratic patent, the latter carried the State, electing Governor and Legislature. It was very easy before election to cry out, "Down with the Chinese," but, once in office, and clothed with the responsibility of making laws, the Democracy find themselves considerably burdened with John Chinaman. There is no use taxing the Chinese, because they can pay taxes, and still work for low wages, and grow rich. It is no use to mob and maltreat them, because that does not drive them away, nor does it diminish the immigration of others. Notwithstanding all the political talk of protecting the white laborer from the competition of the Chinese, wherever a job of work is to be done, the Chinese find a way to get a share of it. Of course, they are employed upon no public works; this is virtually prohibited, but this very exclusion from one class of labor, has given them more of all other kinds, and it is now fast becoming the rule that white laborers get all the public work, and the Chinese the most of all other kinds. In one sense they have the great advantage of living very cheaply. They are sober and thrifty, and what a white man will spend in a day for beer or other beverage, will not only feed and clothe a Chinaman, but will enable him to lay something by. He is not the less intelligent nor skilful as a workman because he is a heathen, and hence it is that no amount of opposition, popular and legal, has been able to dislodge him. On the contrary, he is daily extending the universality of his employment. While this is true, there is a hardship among the other laborers of California, who have no work, and who are seeking relief from the Legislature, by asking that body to make appropriations for extensive public improvements, the main object of which is to furnish employment, from which the Chinese are to be excluded. This is very doubtful policy. It is levying taxes upon the productive labor of the State to pay for unnecessary public works, and the power of taxation was never invoked for a more dangerous purpose.

But California cannot always contain all the Chinese labor, and it must extend eastward, but it will not spread until it is in complete possession of the original field. The introduction of cheap labor must have the effect of converting those who are now laborers into employers. If three Chinamen can work at a profit for the aggregate wages necessary to support one white man, the best policy for the latter is to cease personal labor and hire half a dozen Mongolians. In a State like California the field of labor is inexhaustible. If one branch is overstocked, there is no limitation to the opening of new ones. The farms and the gardens may be trebled; the cheap laborers may be put in the forests, and in the mines, and at every occupation from which profit may be derived; and the white man, though he may no longer be able to compete for a living, working side by side with these men, can find it to be more to his profit to become the capitalist and employer of these men, and, from the proceeds of their labor and his own management, make more money than he would were these people not there.

The cry of extermination is altogether too late in the world's history. Asiatic immigration is but in its early infancy. Each year our intercourse with China and Japan will increase, and with that increase will come hither annual swarms of these people. Nor is their introduction inadvisable. They come as laborers and as skilful artisans. They come to put soil under cultivation; to fell forests, to mine the mountains, and engage in every branch of industry that will add to the national wealth. They come not as politicians or office-seekers, but as producers. They come to make grass and grain grow where none grew before; they come to pour into the common store of national wealth the products of ceaseless, vigilant, and skilful labor.

The Democratic party in California are burdened with the question, what to do with John Chinaman. That party reached power and place under a general idea that it would get rid of the Chinese, but how can it do so? He will not go voluntarily, and there is no lawful power to expel him. The party promised to do something, but there is nothing it can do. That Democrat in California will be the true statesman who will boldly tell the party to do nothing; to let the Chinaman alone.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention have voted, first, to adopt, and then, by 36 to 26, have rejected a proposition allowing women who are property-holders to vote on questions of levying a tax, when such questions may be submitted to the people; also, by 36 to 25, against allowing the Legislature to permit such women as are property-holders to vote on the same question; also, by 46 to 12, to limit the right of voting, under the Constitution of Illinois, to males; but, finally, by 40 yeas to 21 nays, they have adopted the following clause, submitting the question of woman suffrage separately to the present voting constituency:

> "The question of woman suffrage shall be submitted to a separate vote at the time of the submission of the constitution in such manner as may be provided in the schedule, and if, upon a canvass of the votes cast on the question, a majority thereof shall be found 'for woman suffrage,' then the word 'male' shall be stricken out of the section relative to suffrage; otherwise not."

While this clause will suffice to give the woman suffrage advocates a campaign in Illinois, which they may vigorously improve and enjoy, we doubt whether it will set any question at rest. It will increase whatever agitation is now on foot, but will in no satisfactory way test the justice or expediency of woman suffrage. The most important question which can arise relative to woman suffrage is, Do the women generally ask it, or would they exercise the right if it were made their privilege and duty as citizens to do so? To take the vote of the men on such a question is superfluous. They will vote for woman suffrage because they think it right, or against it from whatever motives, but their vote will form no indication of what the women of Illinois desire.

The vote in the convention itself against woman suffrage may be taken as representative of that of the men of the State at large, except that, while the convention rejected it by 2 to 1, the male popular vote would probably reject it by 10 to 1.

While we would not favor the submission of any part of the constitution itself to the equal vote of the two sexes, in advance of any substantial proofs that the women of the State want to vote, we would like to see it made a means of arriving authoritatively at the views of women on this question. Thirteen hundred women of Peoria petition the convention not to permit woman suffrage. But their very petition is an informal act of suffrage, and shows a desire on their part to influence legislation. It reads very much like the petition from a negro slave, which Mr. John Quincy Adams once facetiously introduced into Congress, amidst a storm of disgust from Democratic members, which was turned into chagrin on finding [illegible]

UTAH.

Mormonism Described by a Mormon.

Taxation and Tyranny.

The Godbeites Threatened.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 9.

Professor Tullidge, one of the New Movement leaders, thus turns one Cannon of the Mormon "Remonstrance" against the Mormons:

> "The government and priestly power which has prevailed in Utah for the past twenty-two years, not only subverts religious liberty, but violates every principle of civil liberty and true Republicanism, in that it bestows upon the Governor (Brigham Young) the sole authority to govern jails and prisons, and to remove their wardens and keepers, to appoint and remove probate judges, justices of the peace, judges of all elections, notaries public, and all sheriffs—clothing one man with despotic, and, in this republic, unheard-of powers. It thus deprives the people of all voice in the government of the Territory, reduces them to abject vassalage, creates a dangerous, irresponsible, and centralized despotism, from which there is no appeal, and leaves their lives, liberties, and every human right subject to the caprice of one man."
>
> "These passages cannot be too often repeated, for Brother Cannon (who I presume wrote the 'Remonstrance') was certainly inspired to expose the exact case of Utah in its past and present. To address those clauses to Congress as an expose of its intentions and genius of government would be so supremely farcical was it not designed in so serious a mood; whereas, addressed to the President, Apostles, and Bishops concerning the hierarchy of Utah, those clauses would be pertinent to the very word and spirit. It is this which the entire American nation realizes, and its government proposes to remedy, and now to establish a rule similar in its genius and aims. Indeed, the very circumstance of a few leaders of a little religious body sending to the foremost nation in all the world such a remonstrance and rebuke for its anti-Republicanism and injustice (though not designed as such) to the magnanimity and thorough Republican character of the United States. It is very much like man daring to trifle with God, or daring to parade his own excellence in his Maker's presence. What, my brethren, are your past actions and intentions concerning the men who dare to break their abject vassalage at length, and assert their manhood and right of thought and conscience? I wish you would act as nobly and magnanimously as the American nation does, and grant to us, and your people generally, what the United States have granted you. No government besides ever existed in any age which would have granted you as much and borne with you as long as the American Government has, for you know in what light they have viewed us all; while there is not a government in modern times, Protestant or Catholic, which would grant so little and deny so much as does your government, especially to those who dissent from you either in thought, word or action. To-day even Spain dares to revolutionize herself in arms, whereas in Utah all we ask is to be allowed to be men, as we were in our native land, with the commonest privileges granted to dissenters everywhere, and not slaves body and soul, with the claim of the master over us to our very lives."

Let me give you an example or two of how the irresponsible, theocratic Brigham gets the bits into the mouths of the entire Mormon people. Kelsey, the New Movement Apostle, has been a commonly well-to-do farmer and orchardist, and has paid in tithing, during the last seventeen years, $7,000, as shown by his books. Years ago, in straightened circumstances, he gave his note to his Bishop for $785, labor tithing, in settlement of the labor-tithing accounts of other persons whom he was owing. Subsequently $285 of it was paid, $500 [illegible]

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ought to be done, "constitution or no constitution." In the darkest days of the late rebellion, [illegible] covered the [illegible] great deep, a Senator was [illegible] by a colleague that certain [illegible] of his could not be [illegible] on the ground of the constitutional objections to it. He answered promptly, "Let us do it, then, in the name of God." In the trying agony of that hour it might have been excusable to act first and look up constitutional warrants after all danger was passed, but the country is not willing now to see the constitution violated, even upon the high authority proposed by the Senator, and we prefer that things may go on "in the name of God," though according to the constitution of the United States.

We say, then, that it is the best evidence of a public journal's fidelity to principle and of its sincere love for the cause it advocates, when it has the courage to say to wrong-doers as Nathan said to David, "Thou art the man," and rebuke the sins and errors of its own party friends.

A Card.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4, 1870.

In the Constitutional Convention, February 21, 1870, as appears from the Convention Register of March 1, 1870, the report of the Committee on Executive Department being under advisement, the following words were uttered:

[1] "MR. TINCHER. He (the Superintendent of Public Instruction) is at liberty to go into the book business, perhaps not publicly, but in partnership with every man in Connecticut, in the publication of school books; and then, going to work with his Superintendents in each county, he gets the books inserted in their schools by some twist of the wrist, and requires the people to change their books every four or six months, as has been the case in many instances. * * * [2] It has been the custom for anybody to force new books into the schools whenever they desire to do so, and it appears to have begun at headquarters. * * * [3] While it has not heretofore been regarded as a profitable office, that of Superintendent of Public Instruction, yet I understand a man may go into that office in poverty, and in a few years he becomes one of the wealthy men of the State."

The truth is:

1. I have never received, directly or indirectly, one cent, more or less, nor anything of the value of one cent, more or less, from any author, publisher, printer, or agent of any schoolbook or series of schoolbooks; nor from any person or persons in any manner connected with or interested in the making, publishing, or selling of any schoolbook or books, for or on account of the giving or withholding of any recommendation, endorsement or approval of any such schoolbooks, or any other book or books, nor for aiding, abetting, assisting, proposing, or conniving at the introduction or exclusion of any schoolbook or books into or from any public or private school or schools, or other institutions of learning, in this State, or any other State. Nor have I ever had any connection of any sort or description, public or private, secret or open, direct or indirect, with any author or authors, publisher, or publishers, printer or printers, agent or agents, of any schoolbook or books, nor with any County Superintendent of Schools, School Trustee, School Directors, or other school officer or officers, or with any teacher or teachers, or any other person or persons in this State or elsewhere, concerning or in relation to any schoolbook or books, with a view to profit, or with any other view, or object or purpose whatever.

2. While I am free to express my impartial and unbiased opinion of the merits of any and all school books falling under my notice, so far as time and opportunity of examination will allow, and it is strictly right and proper to do so, yet I have never advised or recommended any county, township, city, school district, or school in this State, in any manner or form, directly or indirectly, to change any school book or school books; nor have I ever conferred with any school officer, teacher, or other person or persons, in any county, township, city, school district, or school, in this or any other State, concerning the introduction or exclusion of any [illegible]

ence, and, if my memory serves was humanly evidence to a man nothing at all from personal inter- collection.

of the "book" I heard; but the whom I heard it was a swift wit- I could not help thinking the wish the thought a reflex of his own sen- When the subject was mentioned to opposite faith—the believers in —they invariably scouted the sug- and they were many, knowing him well, the community of New Salem was notoriously infidel—is a mistake. were not cultivated, æsthetic; they were simple, go-easy, laboring with the not the head—backwoodsmen. They come to metaphysics, transcendental- have not yet. Mr. Lincoln may have exception; but, if he was, the fact is carefully veiled as during his Presidential

reminds me of another error Mr. Hern- fallen into concerning the New Salem —the "love" story—his betrothal to Ann Mr. Herndon assumes this attach- would lead us to believe that the tenor of his life was changed by the ence—the death of this estimable young From what I can learn, the whole story

facts are as follows: When Mr. Lincoln boarded at James Rutledge's, Miss Ann receiving the attention of a young a boarder in the house, named Mc- —John McNamar. He was from the and kept store at Salem, and was a par- friend of Lincoln's. McNamar went East ness, and it was understood that Miss and himself were engaged. He was sick and detained; overstayed his time, did not return for a month or more after Rutledge's death. She died in Mc- 's house. So did her father. They were on his farm, and their deaths occurred a few days of each other. John Mc- still lives, and has told the writer here- Mr. Herndon had been to his house, he told him better—that there was no in this statement," adding, "and why he making it is more than I can under- C. R. F.

ana, April 16, 1870.

ANNEXATION.

dian Annexation Convention Niagara Falls, July 4, 1870.

People of the United States and the British [illegible]

ly 100 years ago, thirteen out of four- British colonies of North America resolved over their connection with the mother try, and to establish a nation for them- After a contest of seven years their was accomplished, but one colony re- to join in the effort for independence. portion of Canada must seem strange, that it had just been conquered France, and therefore could have no with England, and its determination only be accounted for upon the claim of macy on the part of the other colonies, fraction on the part of its leading men, more ancient,—which of tenshapes the of mankind and forms the nations of earth.

wisdom of the thirteen colonies in sepa- from the mother country, and in estab- a nation for themselves, is now admit- by the civilized world. From thirteen colonies they have grown to thirty-eight ful States, and by purchase, annexation, conquest, have extended from the lakes the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the fic Oceans. Their advancement has been among the nations of the earth. the same time, while Canada has pro- in common with the general advance- among mankind, the United States, with ed people and similar natural advan- has surpassed all others in the rapid in- of population, in the general diffusion knowledge, and in material and political ress, thereby proving conclusively the superiority of republican over ial institutions.

all times, during the war of independence since, the people of the United States have in favor of a union with Canada. The of kindred and contiguous nations has, all ages, been advantageous to the nations and recently the principle has been ively practiced in Europe, with the gen- approval and the uniform advantage of the nationalities.

very large number, if not even a ma- of the people of both countries are in favor of union, which number rapidly increasing, therefore many of the of annexation, both in the United and the British Provinces, have conclu- to call an annexation convention at Niag- Falls on the 4th of July next, for the pur- of fraternal and political intercourse, the hope that a speedy union may be of necessary to the continued peace political prosperity of the two kindred

delegate from each Congressional Dis- in the United States and one delegate each 100,000 inhabitants in all the British will compose the convention. As a illustration of the purpose of the con- the "Old Ship Monarchy"—dis- with bulwarks stove in, despoiled of ornaments and gilding, and making a com- wreck—will be sent over the Falls, to be to pieces on the eternal rocks of liberty Other new and striking Republican political spectacles will be presented, in- to manifest and insure a fraternal feel- and encourage the speedy union of the kindred countries. By order of the Cana- Annexation Society.

AMERICUS T. WILSON,
President, Washington, D. C.
LOUIS MONTAGUE,
Vice President, Quebec, C. E.
CHARLES S. DONALDSON,
Secretary, Toronto, C. W.

mation of the Republican Party.

the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

have seen a number of state- in your paper with regard the organization of the Republican Being present and one of the number, the liberty of sending you this commu- on the subject. A call was issued for meeting, without regard to party, to August 1, 1854, in the Court House in Ottawa, Ill. The people assembled the afternoon. Our present Circuit Judge, in L. Leland, was appointed Chairman of meeting; stated its object and made a speech against the aggressions of the power. Speeches were made by Sweet, Peru, and Hopkins, of Morris. A letter read from J. O. Norton, then Representa- to Congress, which did not read much like Schuylerism. Among the resolutions, Resolution No. 5

Resolved, That in co-operation with the friends of liberty in other parts of the Union, we hereby [illegible] into the Republican party, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes, to wit: To bring the administration back to its original principles of liberty. To restore the prohibition of slavery to the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and to prohibit it in all other Territories now belonging to, or to be hereafter acquired by, the United States. To repeal the Fugitive Slave law of October, 1850. To permit where slavery exists to continue to be weakened and injured by it, till, removing the evil from before their eyes shall induce them to benefit themselves by its abolition. To protect the constitutional rights of all citizens going to other States. To advocate the democratic and approve the aristocratic principle at all times, on all occasions, without exception.

A number of resolutions were adopted, and committees appointed for the purpose of [illegible] out the principles of the new party. The results are known to all.

The proceedings of this meeting were published in the Ottawa Republican of August 5, 1854, now on file in the Republican office of this city. GEO. BRISTOL.

OTTAWA, April 15, 1870.

"Gath" on Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Referring to the very entertaining and valuable letter of your correspondent, "Gath," in this morning's TRIBUNE, we find one or two [illegible] respecting the Connecticut Mutual Life erroneously stated.

"Gath" says, in his letter: "The vastest life insurance affair in the United States, with two exceptions, is the Connecticut Mutual, with $14,000,000 of assets, scarcely a fraction of which is invested in any corporation out of Connecticut, and upwards of $2,500,000 is in government bonds, and $7,000,000 upon mortgages."

The fact is that the assets of the Connecticut Mutual are over $27,500,000, instead of $14,000,000, and its surplus more than $9,500,000, after computing nearly $17,500,000 for re-insurance. Instead of $7,000,000 invested in mortgages in the East, the Connecticut Mutual has over $16,000,000 loaned upon real estate. Nine millions of this money is placed in the West, of which more than $3,250,000 is loaned on Chicago property, a practice begun by the Connecticut Mutual, and it is apparent that the lending of this money here has been largely instrumental in the growth and improvement of our city.

One other statement of "Gath's" is incorrect, in the amount of expenses of management, which he puts down at $667,000, whereas they were but $798,000, a ratio of expense to total receipts of less than 9 per cent. Very truly yours, MOORE & STEARNS.

CHICAGO, April 16, 1870.

The Ground-Swell Among the People.

From the Bloomington Pantagraph.

One of the Chicago papers gets off this fling at its Republican cotemporary:

"Since THE TRIBUNE has superseded the Times in the advocacy of the peculiar doctrines of modern Democracy, the poor old superannuated debauchee who edits the latter concern is as nervous and fidgety as an old maid."

We have nothing to do with the motive which prompted this utterance, and we are very far from agreeing with THE TRIBUNE, in all of its recent utterances which have so excited the ire of those Republican papers which have not the independence to condemn anything which may be done by their own party. But we consider the course of THE TRIBUNE as a significant comment upon the state of public opinion upon political matters throughout the country. Whatever else may be said of THE TRIBUNE, no one will deny it the possession of ability and a special aptness in feeling the public pulse, and a devotion to one thing, more even than to the Republican party. It is devoted to THE TRIBUNE. And in saying this we do not mean to insinuate that it is not devoted to the Republican party. But THE TRIBUNE is aware that there is something more important than the preservation of mere party organization for which it has done so much; and that is the preservation of the party's principles. In other words, the Tribune feels the great political ground-swell which is now beginning to move the people everywhere in favor of reform, and it takes its position accordingly. Of course, therefore, starting thus in advance of most of its Republican cotemporaries, it receives and expects such hits like that we have copied above. All independent papers will for a time be subjected to the same treatment; and our own paper has already had the honor of being called to order by two or three little time-serving sheets of little ability and no independence.

We hold that no paper is worthy to be the organ of the Republican party which has not sufficient discretion to discern its shortcomings, and sufficient independence to [illegible]

tent, like those which preceded the fall of Van Buren and the election of General Harrison. Independent tickets, citizens' tickets and mixed tickets of all kinds [illegible] reform, and their representatives heed not the cry. They are too busy in personal axe-grindings. The franking abuse is uncorrected; the taxes are not reduced; the banks and the monopolies rule all legislation; and the people are offered the placebo of a Mormon war! Reconstruction ceases to be a national necessity and becomes a party pretext. Congress violates its own laws, contemns its Judiciary Committee, and subjects all to partisanship. Its own most patriotic Republican members, like Senator Carpenter, tell it to its face that it no longer regards the constitution. Senator Schurz demands of Congress whether it has become so powerless as only to be able to execute its laws by breaking the law. The black Senator from Mississippi shames his white compeers by a liberality and a forbearance which are the highest statesmanship. And yet the great body of the people's representatives go on from day to day without discerning the signs of the times.

It is time there was a new deal. Republicanism is more important than party organization, and the party is more than its reckless representatives. The coming Congressional election will make such a rattling of dry bones as will astonish all who have forgotten the great uprising of 1840, when reform swept the country like a besom. Mere party machinery cannot always control the popular vote, nor will official patronage buy back an office which has been prostituted to selfish purposes.

These should be the sentiments of all true Republicans, and by their influence only can any party be maintained.

THE GREENBACK UNION.

A Huge Joke Exploded—It Has Its Conception in the Brain of a Crazy Man—His Confessions About the Scheme.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, April 15.

Our readers will remember that a few months since our venerable grandmother cackled with intense joy over a huge egg of sensation which one of her energetic youths discovered. Huge head-lines and broad black points of exclamation ornamented the top of the column which contained the startling announcement that an organization had been effected all over the country which had in view the issuing of such floods of spurious greenbacks and government bonds as would eventually cause the repudiation of the entire debt. In common with the rest of humanity, we laughed at the canard, and at once characterized it as the emanation of the crazed brain of some lunatic. But grandmother persisted, and the man who was the author of the great revelation was taken into the custody of officers of the Treasury Department, for a thorough investigation of the whole matter.

He was finally sent to a New York asylum to be treated for lunacy, or some other mental disease—probably greenbacks on the brain. From this institution he was finally released, and the following copies of letters, written by him since his release, one to Mr. E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, and the other to Colonel Whiteley, Chief of the Treasury Detectives, tell the whole story and explode the sensation. The letters are exact copies of the originals:

HOUSTON KING TO SECRETARY BANFIELD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1870.

Mr. Banfield, Solicitor Treasury:

DEAR SIR: After the revelation I made to you and other government officers, of the existence of an organized party for the counterfeiting and repudiation of the United States securities, and thereby implicating certain prominent men as being connected with the thing, to do those gentlemen justice, as well as to give you a full understanding of the matter, is my excuse for troubling you with this letter, in which you will find, if you take the trouble to read it, a frank, free, and full confess of all I know about the matter; and I suppose I ought to know all about it, for I can trace its origin to no one else than myself, and with me it must have originated; but how, or when, or under what circumstances, I am at a loss to know, unless it was under the imagination of a diseased brain. I don't place the origination of the project under this head to screen myself of any infraction of the law that I may have been guilty of, but because it is the most rational conclusion that I can arrive at. If some other person had inducted me into the thing I would probably have been able to have known who it was, but I do not; therefore, it must be my own bantling, and I have therefore presented the strange anomaly of going back on my own. I have at last believed that the thing was defacto, but, like other things that I have been connected with in my time, turned out not to be so, and I am glad it did; but the strangest part of the story is that so many people believed in the thing. I organized my district. I am satisfied to-day if you should go down to Kentucky and tell one of my members that the thing was all a hoax that he would laugh in your face, and tell you that King knew what he was about, and that he was only acting a part. I don't wonder at the plain, unsophisticated mountaineers of Kentucky having been deceived, but I do wonder that men occupying high official positions, such as District Attorneys, and Marshals of the United States, should have given any credence to the story; had they have done their duty, they would have sent me to an insane asylum nearer home and saved the expense of any investigation of the matter at all, and several hundred dollars to my family, who need it.

In conclusion, I desire to say that any of the prominent gentlemen, mentioned in the various affidavits I have previously made, as being connected with the order of the greenback Union, is testotally false, from beginning to end, and had no other foundation than in my own crazy imagination. I desire also to extend to all the United States officers with whom I have come in contact in the developments this thing, my sincere regards for their uniform courtesy of me at all times. My only regret is that I did not come in contact with Colonel Whiteley, in Cincinnati, instead of Colonel Hogeland; then the thing would have fallen to the ground, and I either sent home from there or to the lunatic asylum.

Don't understand the above as reflecting on Colonel Hogeland, because I consider him a true gentleman, but not as astute as Colonel Whiteley. With my good wishes, I am, sir, your obedient servant. HOUSTON KING.

KING TO COLONEL WHITELEY.

SWANS HOUSE,
PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 1, 1870.

Colonel H. C. Whiteley:

DEAR SIR: I am this far on my way home, will leave here in the morning, by steamer, for Greenupsburg, Ky., the home of the Reverend S. J. Ellison, Esq.; and thence for my home in the secluded backwoods of Elliott County, from whither it will be some time before I stray away to New York again to show any more frauds on the government. Yes, sir, you bet that's played out with this individual; 'specially when I get them up myself. I wonder how Ellison will salute me. I imagine he will be beetle. The thought of them ten thousand dollars he was to have and didn't get still rankles in his manly bosom. Poor fellow, I pity him, but then I will console him some, and if this don't do, I will get furious at him and he will simmer down. I did not call on any of the official at Washington. Mr. Rice furnished me with money I required to get home. I know, Colonel, you and your friends have a very contemptible opinion of me, but I can not help it. I am very grateful for the very kind manner in which you treated me; and the kindest wish I can have for you is that you may never go crazy, and I am sure you won't. If I get any sour looks when I get home I am off for Cuba. Don't understand from this I anticipate my wife would say cross things to me. No, sir, I have the best little wife in the world, and she is all affection for your obedient servant,

HOUSTON KING.

THE ST. LOUIS TREASURY FRAUDS.

Less than $50,000 City Funds in the Banks—Susisky's Speculative Career.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 18.

It is understood that the different banks of the city have responded to the request of the committee investigating the Susisky defalcations, and furnished statements of such accounts as the ex-Treasurer had with them. The institutions with which he transacted business are stated to be the National Loan, National Bank of the State, Accommodation, Traders', Messrs. Taussig, Gempp & Co. and the German Bank. It appears from these statements that but a comparatively small amount of money is now on deposit in city banks—that the total amount is not much over $40,000. There is no doubt Susisky could have left for foreign parts with $80,000 or $100,000, if he had so desired, with probably little danger of capture.

The condition of things revealed by the examination of the committee shows that a discovery of the depleted state of the Treasury could not have been postponed more than a day or so. In addition to the daily demands on the Treasury, there is generally about the second Monday of every month a large amount of City Treasury Warrants to be redeemed, which come in from the banks. The amount this month would be between $40,000 and $50,000, and no doubt the difficulty of meeting this payment assisted to precipitate the developments of last Saturday.

For months before the crash, Susisky must have been in a constant state of alarm and excitement and his mind racked by apprehensions, and by the constant necessity of manufacturing expedients to prevent a general revelation.

From a statement made yesterday, it would seem that the total moneys thus squandered in speculations and loans reach $10,000 or $15,000 over the amount first stated, viz: $150,000. The committee found in the Treasurer's office between $30,000 and $40,000 in paid-up coupons.

Mr. Fisse stated yesterday that the committee had arrived at the exact amount of the deficit, and that their report would be ready to-day. He also stated that the list of the defaulter's debtors, so far as they bear on the accounts and books, would be published. If the inference is, that the names of those parties who have paid up their obligations since the Saturday explosion, will be concealed or kept back, we frankly tell the committee that this will not do. The list must be given in full, and if the committee lend themselves to any suppression, which we do not believe they will, the names are bound to come out in any case, and their report will not be satisfactory to the public. It was with much satisfaction that the remark of Hon. Joseph Brown, as he entered the Treasurer's office for the first time, was heard by those present. It was to this effect: "So far as I am concerned, everything we find wrong will be made public without a shadow of concealment."

Speculations as to the names of the parties on the list of Susisky's debtors continue quite actively in the Court House and vicinity. In addition to the names mentioned already, the following came to the surface yesterday: August Waldauer—this gentleman is said to be in for $5,600; John Schiffman, Mr. Hossan, and Mr. Kimmer. According to the statement of a gentleman who examined the list, it is composed of eight or ten names, opposite to which there are large amounts, varying from $1,000 to $10,000, and the balance of borrowers of small sums, in several cases coming down to a few dollars; the $3,800 which was paid in on Thursday was, we understand, in liquidation of a note on which Chris. Staehlin was one of the endorsers. A copy of the first is in the hands of Mrs. Susisky, who is said to be disinclined to permit persons to see it. The statement of the public relative to this standing [illegible] will probably be [illegible] be expected.

THE COUNCIL.

Assessment of Street Railroad Companies.

Street Improvement Ordinances Repealed—Engrossed Ordinances Passed.

Issue of School Bonds—Twenty-second Street—Delinquent Assessments.

The Recorder's Court.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last night, present, Aldermen Somers, Donnellan, Dixon, Hahn, Montgomery, McAvoy, Daggy, Whitaker, Heenan, Tracey, Hickey, Batterman, Hildreth, Powell, W. S. Powell, George, Holden, Russell, Walsh, Woodard, McCotter, Robinson, Campbell, Gill, Shell, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Tyler, Berger, Schintz, Carney, Herting, McCauley, Kehoe, Devine, and Mr. President.

REPEALING ORDINANCES.

The Board of Public Works submitted an ordinance to repeal certain ordinances and annulling the assessments and refunding moneys paid the recommendation being made since the applications for judgment at the late term of the Supreme Court on the various assessments were withdrawn by the Counsel to the Corporation.

The ordinances thus repealed are for curbing, grading and paving Indiana avenue from Twenty-second to Twenty-ninth streets; Clinton, from Van Buren to Harrison; Jefferson, from Van Buren to Harrison; Larrabee, from Division to Clybourne avenue; for opening an alley in Block 18, Duncan's Addition; an alley in Block 44, School Section Addition; an alley in Block 54, School Section Addition for extension of Trustee street to Hubbard; for planking and filling alley in south half of Block 51, Section 7; for private drains on Halsted, from Archer avenue to the river; for macadamizing Larrabee street, from Division to Clybourne avenue; for grading and macadamizing Halsted street, from the North Branch to Division street; for gravelling and paving gutters on Prairie avenue, from Cottage Grove avenue to Twenty-ninth street.

The ordinance was laid over.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

The board also submitted an ordinance for the removal of the tracks belonging to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company on West Twenty-second street, representing in the accompanying communication that that street is now and has been for a considerable time a thriving and growing business street, and that upon the completion of the bridge now under contract for crossing the South Branch at that point, the business thereon will be largely increased. It is provided that the city shall have the right at any time after five years from January 20, 1866, to cause the track to be removed to either side of the street. Although the five years have not elapsed the company are willing to remove their track, waiving all rights which they may have.

VACATION OF STREETS.

The Board of Public Works offered an ordinance for the vacation of Putnam street, from West Chicago avenue to Third street, and for the vacation of First street, from North Union street to the river; also, for the vacation of Second street, from North Union street to the river, and the vacation of that part of North Jefferson street north of Fourth street; also, for the vacation of Cook street, from West Water street to the river, as well as of the alley between Lots 3 and 4, in Wabansia to Chicago, east of West Water street, and of the alley running through Block 49, Russell, Mather & Robert's Addition; which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

LAMP-POSTS.

For twenty-three lamp-posts on Clybourne avenue, from Larrabee street to North avenue, which was referred to the Committee on Gas Lights.

TUNNEL APPROACHES.

The communication from the Board of Public Works in regard to covering the approaches to the Washington Street Tunnel, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

CITY PHYSICIAN.

The report of Dr. H. S. Hahn, City Physician, for March, was referred to the Committee on the Bridewell.

SCHOOL APPRAISER.

A communication was received from the School Agent, stating that the Hon. Mark Skinner, being absent, could not act as Appraiser of School Lands, and asking that another person be elected.

Ald. Holden moved that the Council proceed to the election of an Appraiser.

Ald. Kehoe moved, as an amendment, that the matter be laid over one week.

The amendment was agreed to.

DELINQUENT ASSESSMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted the following:

In answer to a resolution of your honorable body, April 4, 1868, calling upon the Board of Public Works to submit to the Council a full and detailed report of their transactions and practices in relation to the collection of delinquent assessments, and their refunding of such excess as may have been collected over the cost of any improvement, the board respectfully submit the following statement:

The course to be pursued in relation to delinquents on special assessments, is defined in Sec. 36, Chap. 7 of the City Charter, etc., and the board has in no case failed to comply with the requirements of this section, excepting in a very few instances where charter amendments or legal decisions have prevented. The board will follow up those exceptional cases with the expectation of ultimately collecting the whole amount.

No second assessment ever has or ever can be made, under the present charter, upon parties who paid the first assessment. The property which successfully resisted on the first assessment, is the only property which can be reached by any subsequent assessment.

It often happens that money enough is collected on an assessment where a portion of the same is resisted to pay for the work; but the board has made it an invariable rule to press the collection of the balance of the assessment from the delinquent property by all the authority given it in the section of the charter above referred to.

By the charter all parties assessed have the right of appeal to the courts, and appeals are taken to the Supreme Court of the State every year on quite a number of our assessments, and the final collection is thereby delayed from one to two years.

It has heretofore been the practice of the board to pay the cost of the various improvements out of the first money collected, making it necessary to delay the final settlement with the property-holders until the collection of the whole assessment. The Board is now considering the propriety, in letting contracts, of reserving a sum sufficient to pay back the difference between the cost of the work and the amount of the assessment. In this way the board would be able to make a final settlement with those who have paid their assessments, as soon as the work is completed. The only reason the board has for hesitating in adopting this course is, that contracts could not be let at quite so low figures (as the contractor would have to wait for a portion of his money), but it would be likely to be more satisfactory than the present method.

The board desire to say that it has been as expeditious as possible in making final settlements of all assessments, which have been fully collected. A large number of cases that went to the Supreme Court last year have been decided in favor of the city and the money will be collected this spring. When collected, no time will be lost in refunding the difference between the cost and the amount of the assessment. There were forty-four cases on which appeals were taken to the Supreme Court last year. Of this number, decisions have been rendered on thirty-seven cases, and all, with the exception of three, in favor of the city.

The money was collected on the following assessments in the winter and spring of 1869; the work was done in the following summer, and the accounts made up and the money in excess of the cost refunded during the last fall and winter. The list comprises all the assessments for street improvements done in 1868, where no appeals were taken to the Supreme Court, and where money was collected in excess of the cost of the work.

Paving Wells street, from Kinzie street to Chicago avenue; Wells street, from Chicago avenue to Division street; Dearborn street, from Water street to Chicago avenue; Pine street, from Michigan street to Chicago avenue; Huron street, from Clark to State street; Ohio street, from St. Clair to Clark street; Kinzie street, from Halsted to Canal street; Harmon court, from State street to Michigan avenue.

The report was laid over.

RECORDER'S COURT.

In compliance with a resolution of the Common Council the Clerk of the Recorder's Court submitted a report in relation to the number of cases before the grand jury, convictions, acquittals, and nolle prosequis, since January 1, 1868, of which the following is an abstract: Number of cases before the grand juries of Recorder's Court, from January 1, 1868, to December 31, 1869, 2,805; number of cases where "No Bill" was found by grand jury, 901; number of convictions during same period, 1,189; adultery, 5; arson, 4; assault, 60; burglary, 29; conspiracy, 7; cheating, 2; driving away horse, 1; forgery, 29; false imprisonment, 4; falsely pretending to be an officer, 2; gaming, 5; keeping lewd house, 57; larceny, 838; manslaughter, 3; malfeasance in office, 4; malicious mischief, 1; perjury, 1; riot, 29; rape, 3; robbery, 23; rescuing a prisoner, 1; receiving stolen goods, 6; sending threatening letters, 1; selling mortgaged property, 2; vagrancy (under State law), 2—1,189. Number tried and acquitted in the Recorder's Court from January 1, 1868, to December 31, 1869, 157, of which the crimes charged were as follows: Adultery, 4; arson, 4; assault, 20; burglary, 7; cheating, 3; forgery, 3; incest, 1; keeping lewd houses, 2; larceny, 93; mayhem, 1; manslaughter, 6; riot, 7; robbery, 2; receiving stolen goods, 4—157. Number of nolle prosequis entered in the Recorder's Court from January 1, 1868, to December 31, 1869, 341. Crimes—Adultery, 3; assault, 43; burglary, 23; conspiracy, 4; cheating, 2; forgery, 5; false imprisonment, 2; falsely pretending to be an officer, 1; gaming, 1; keeping lewd house, 35; larceny, 149; malfeasance, 1; nuisance, 5; obstructing highway, 1; perjury, 4; publishing obscene paper, 1; riot, 26; rape, 6; robbery, 8; receiving stolen goods, 23; resisting officer, 2; selling mortgaged property, 2; tearing bill of sale, 1. Total, 347.

TAX ASSESSOR.

A communication was received from the Tax Commissioner, nominating J. N. Clark for Assistant Assessor of the Sixth District.

On motion of Ald. Holden, the board proceeded to the election of an Assistant Assessor.

J. N. Clark and Enos W. Smith were nominated, and the former elected, receiving 18 votes, to 17 for Mr. Smith.

LICENSES.

The engrossed ordinance to amend Chapter 23, of the Revised Ordinances, relative to licenses, providing for transfers of licenses, was taken up and passed—yeas, 34; nays, 1—Dixon.

RATIFICATION.

The engrossed ordinance to ratify a conveyance made to Darius Knights was taken up and passed.

EXPRESS WAGONS.

The engrossed ordinance authorizing express wagons to stand in front of all business lots or blocks, under certain conditions, was taken up.

The ordinance was passed—yeas, 34; nays, 2—Hahn and Montgomery.

COMPILING THE ORDINANCES.

The engrossed ordinance for the revising, compiling, and publishing of the city ordinances, and State laws and court decisions, and for the purchase of five hundred copies of the book, was taken up, and, on motion of Ald. Daggy, its consideration was postponed until the first Monday in December, 1870.

VEHICLES.

The revised ordinance to amend Section 1, Chapter 47, Revised Ordinances, entitled "vehicles," was taken up. It provides for the procuring of licenses by express companies, grocers, and merchants, coal, sand, and brick men, and others using wagons for hire.

Ald. Holden moved that the ordinance be referred back to the committee.

The motion was agreed to.

DAMAGES GRANTED.

The report of the Committee on Finance, recommending the payment of $75 to Mrs. A. McDonald for injuries sustained by a horse, was taken up, and the accompanying order referred to the Clerk for engrossment—yeas, 25; nays, 4.

RAILROAD TRACK.

Ald. Gill moved a suspension of the rules, to enable the Committee on Railroads to submit a report recommending that permission be granted Messrs. Gould Brothers, and others, to lay down a track on the east side of Beach street, from Polk to Market, for the term of ten years.

The report and ordinance were laid over.

MICHIGAN STREET.

Ald. Devine moved that the rules be suspended to permit the introduction of a communication. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 1. The communication, in reference to the paving of Michigan street, from Clark to Kingsbury, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Ald. Hahn asked and obtained permission to submit a report from the Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys of the three divisions on the communication from Ald. Holden relative to assessment of street railroad companies for street improvements, as follows: That in the year 1859 the Common Council granted permission to the North Chicago Railway Company to lay down tracks upon certain streets specified in an ordinance of May 23, 1859, in 1868, an assessment was levied for paving North Clark street, from the river to Chicago avenue; whereupon Herman [illegible] and others resisted the levy on the ground that the railway company [illegible] but not assessed, wherefore the assessment against the property was illegal. The company set up in answer that it was exempted from assessment by virtue of the city ordinance which provided that the company should maintain in repair a certain width of street, within and beside its track, being otherwise liable only for ordinary repairs. The Superior Court refused judgment against the objectors. The Supreme Court of the State reversed the decision. Thereupon a new assessment was made, to include the railway company. The matter was then taken to the United States Court of this district, whence to the Supreme Court of the United States, whence came a decision declaring invalid the assessment against the railway company, and perpetually enjoining the city from collecting it. Thus the decision of the State is overruled by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States; wherefore, "the committee are of opinion that no special assessment should be ordered by the Council upon streets where the horse railway companies have [illegible] assessments now ordered upon streets where the horse railway companies are, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, claim exemption from assessments, be set aside and annulled, and they submit herewith an ordinance for that provision."

The committee reports, further, "that, during the interval, the horse railroad companies, upon the ground that iron had advanced several hundred per cent, and the general cost of the construction of the cars and the tracks of said companies had become so great, advanced their rate of fare from five to six cents for parties who do not buy tickets. The citizens, because of such great advance in prices of materials used by said companies, and also because of the advance in salaries and wages which said companies had to pay, recognized and submitted to this increase of the fare. But your committee believe that, because of the depreciation in the prices of such materials used by said companies, and the decreased salaries and wages that the companies now pay, the time has arrived when said companies should lower the fare to five cents.

This charge of an extra cent falls principally upon the poor people of the city, who have not the money to spend to buy tickets.

"Your committee would therefore recommend that the said companies be requested to lower the fare upon their said railroads to five cents, and that, in the event they fail to do so within ten days, the Corporation Counsel be instructed to investigate whether or not, either by illegally advancing their rate of fare beyond the sum (five cents) fixed by their charters, or in any other way said companies have forfeited their charters, and to take such steps as may lawfully be taken to preserve the rights of the city, and of the citizens in the premises.

"The committee also recommend that the Corporation Counsel report to this Council ordinances for the improvement of the streets (Madison, from Centre avenue to Robey street; Madison street, from Robey street to Western avenue; Lake street, from Reuben street to Western avenue; and Halsted street, from Lake to Indiana street) in such manner as to leave unimproved, eight feet where there is one, and sixteen feet where there are two tracks, and to provide in such ordinance that said companies shall raise to the new grade of the improvement, such railway tracks. Also, that the Corporation Counsel examine and report to this Council whether or not the city can require the said horse railway companies to pay a license upon every car run by them in this city.

"The committee are of opinion that if said companies can escape the cost of improvements of the streets, they should be made to pay license fees and to contribute in every way that the law will permit, to the finances of the city."

The report was laid over.

Ald. Montgomery moved a general suspension of the rules.

The Chair declined to entertain the motion.

Ald. Montgomery appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas, 18; nays, 15.

SCHOOL BONDS.

The report of the Committee on Finance, recommending the passage of the order authorizing the issue of $300,000 of school bonds, was taken up.

Ald. Holden thought the time had come to stop extravagance in that direction. The last three school houses erected showed that money had been wrongfully expended. The Clark Street School was a mere botch, and the Larrabee Street and Forrest Avenue ones were wanting in it. It was time for them to go slowly in that direction. He moved that the ordinance be placed on file.

Ald. S. Woodard had no doubt some money should be expended for school houses this year. He was certain that there were sections where relief must be given. They were not adequate in the Washington District. No accommodations cost so much and were worth as little as rented buildings. The Board of Education had cut down their estimates from $600,000 to $300,000. All sections wanted school houses built and lots purchased. In the Brown District there were duplicate divisions. In order to complete what was begun they must have money. The fact that money had been wrongfully expended, was no reason for not spending more. If the Board of Public Works had not looked after those matters they were to blame. They should appropriate the money and then see that it was properly expended. There had been articles in the papers about a building on the Dearborn School lot, but this money was for no such purpose. The Council was to say where this $300,000 was to go. The plans would come to the Council, and be there considered. Schools were wanted. They had excellent men on the Board of Education, John Wentworth and Mr. Holden, men who were not spendthrifts, but they could not any way run the city in debt, unless the Council pleased. They needed to spend $300,000 in schools this season, and should begin soon.

Ald. Campbell said his section needed further school facilities. Since Cicero had been annexed the city had had to hire rooms for primary buildings. He repelled the attempt to deprive the suburbs of schools.

Ald. Dixon had visited the Larrabee and Forest Avenue schools, which were in a horrible condition. They had found the frame buildings better than the cheap brick ones. He thought to file the order was a little premature.

Ald. Holden said his motion was not to kill the ordinance, but to take time to consider the matter. The three last school buildings were a disgrace to the city, and a hint to them to take time. He wanted every region provided for, but by cheap primary buildings and not brick shells costing $70,000. He wanted good plain buildings, and not such as they had had of late.

Ald. Hahn believed they all agreed as to the need of more schools, especially in the suburbs. He was opposed to putting any building on the Dearborn School lot. It was not needed, for population was moving south. To build on land worth $3,000 a foot was preposterous. What were wanted were buildings worth about $20,000 all over the suburbs. He was in favor of appropriating all the money necessary to put the children in good comfortable buildings. He wanted to know if any of the money was to go for a building on the Dearborn School lot.

Ald. Woodard did not think the Clark School was a complete failure and a mere botch. Some wood finish was not in good taste, and the stairs were not good, but it was a good building notwithstanding. He went on to defend the other schools, and did not believe the Board of Public Works had been guilty of misconduct or malfeasance. They should not believe these wholesale charges made in the papers. The Board of Public Works had managed things a little loosely, perhaps, but it was for the Council to correct that.

The previous question was ordered on the engrossment of the resolution. The engrossment was not waived—yeas, 29; nays, 2—Walsh and the President.

The order was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

On motion, the Council adjourned—yeas, 26; nays, 5.

BOARD OF POLICE.

A Novel Test to be Made—Police Captains and Incendiaries—The Winter Garden—Its Respectability Vouched for by J. Lyle King.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, President Brown in the chair. Present, Commissioners James, Gund, and Sheridan.

A communication was received from E. L. Buttrick, Secretary of the United States Chemical Fire Engine Company, setting forth that as Mr. Brown has expressed a desire on the part of the board to witness a practical test of using chemicals for extinguishing fires in connection with steam fire engines, and offered two of the city's engines, one to throw water and the other the chemical solution, upon fires to be built for that purpose, the company would erect two buildings, as nearly alike as possible, thirty by fifty feet, two stories high, with partitions if desired; each to be partly filled with combustibles and set on fire at the same time. He did not think the entire expense would exceed $500. The company would be willing to pay one-half of it, whatever it was. In case the test on the part of the engine throwing the chemicals should fail, the company will pay the whole expense.

On motion, it was decided to have a test, provided the expense of the board did not exceed $250.

A pair of boots was received from Lyman, Page & Co., to be given to Star 57 for his prompt action in discovering the fire in their store, on Wabash avenue, on the 9th inst., and giving the alarm.

Commissioner James offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in addition to the reports of all fires now made to the Board of Police, by the Captains of the different precincts, it shall be their duty, in all cases where there is reason to suppose the fire to have been the work of an incendiary, to arrest the suspected party, in case there is sufficient evidence to warrant it, and if not, to put their detectives on the case to find sufficient evidence against the incendiary and bring the party before court for examination.

A petition was received from the proprietors of the "Winter Garden," on Clark street, asking the appointment of a special policeman to do duty at that place, they to pay his salary.

John Lyle King appeared on behalf of the proprietors and presented a petition, signed by property owners and business men on Clark street, asking the Mayor not to revoke their license to carry on a variety show at the Winter Garden. Mr. King made a very lengthy speech, declaring that the exhibition at the Winter Garden was not more immoral than some at the Opera House; in fact, was not immoral at all. Our business men, men that were recognized as respectable, were to be seen there every night. The dress of the ballet was the same as any other ballet.

After some debating, it was decided to let the matter stand over three days, the Superintendent of Police, in the meantime, to send a squad of men there every night to keep order and see that there was no infringement of the rules of decency.

The resignation of J. J. Kelly, as a member of the police force, was received and accepted.

The Superintendent of Police recommended that the license of John Boker be revoked, he having been arrested and fined in the Armory Police Court for keeping a disorderly house.

The recommendation was endorsed.

The following named men were appointed on the regular police force, having served their sixty days of trial acceptably: M. B. Hanson, John Cotey, John G. Heis, Martin Sack, Patrick Pigeon, and Peter N. Hagan.

On motion, Superintendent Kennedy was directed to see that the arms belonging to the city were distributed at the different station-houses, cleaned up, and made ready for service.

The board then adjourned.

KINZIE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Meeting of Citizens—Protest Against the Action of the Committee of the Board of Education.

A meeting of the citizens of the Kinzie School District was held last evening in the German Hall, corner of Wells and Indiana streets, to take into consideration the location of the new grammar school, to be built in that district. Mr. Elias Shipman was elected Chairman. Inspector Clark stated that the Committee on Buildings and Grounds of the Board of Education had reported in favor of buying a lot of land on Dearborn street, opposite Rush Medical College, as a site for a grammar school. The committee had not consulted him on the matter at all. The committee had also reported that they could get a lot of land at the corner of Erie and Sedgwick streets. He opposed having the grammar school put away in one corner of the district on Dearborn street, and, after much trouble, he succeeded in getting the matter postponed until the meeting of the board this evening. He was opposed to the Dearborn lot for another reason. They would have to pay $250 a foot, while the Erie street lot would cost only $111 a foot. There was no necessity for squandering the tax-payers' money, when they had a fine and valuable lot on the corner of Ohio and La Salle streets, the present location. They should purchase the lot on Erie street, and, after building a primary school there, a grammar school could be erected on the present lot.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: Alderman Carney, John Kennedy, and James Lyman, Jr.

Alderman Carney, Chairman of the committee, reported the following:

Whereas, The Committee on Buildings and Grounds of the Board of Education of this city have presented a report to the honorable board, asking that a lot be purchased for the erection of a grammar school on Dearborn street; and

Whereas, The location of said school on said lot will be very inconvenient to a large majority of the residents of the Kinzie School District; therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that we respectfully ask that the report of the committee, presented at the meeting of March 1, be not adopted, but that the report of April 5, providing for the purchase of a lot on the corner of Erie and Sedgwick streets, be concurred in.

Resolved, Further, that when a new building has been erected on the corner of Erie and Sedgwick streets, the buildings on the present Kinzie School lot be taken down or removed, and the new grammar school be erected in their place.

Resolved, That Mr. Robert Clark, School Inspector from the Eighteenth Ward, be requested to present the foregoing resolutions to the Board of Education, at its next meeting.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Ald. Carney severely criticised the action of the committee in not consulting the official representative of the district. Such a consultation was demanded as a matter of courtesy to Inspector Clark, and more so to the people he so ably represented.

The meeting then adjourned.

Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island Legislation.

HALIFAX, April 18.—The Newfoundland House of Assembly has protested to Earl Granville against the withdrawal of troops from the colony. The Prince Edward's Island Legislature has rejected the resolution favoring confederation with Canada by a vote of 20 to 5.

THE LAW COURT

An Interesting Question Under the Revenue Laws.

The Right to Search Premises in Controversy.

Estate of an Orphan in Chancery—A $12,000 City Suit.

Criminal Business in the Recorder's Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH IN CONTROVERSY.

An interesting question, under the revenue laws, has been raised in the United States District Court, of this district, which comes on to be heard in a day or two. The proceeding, which is eminently novel in this State, at least, would seem to be in the nature of a contempt, not of court, however, but of Mr. Ira J. Bloomfield, a Supervisor of the Internal Revenue, assigned to duty in this State. It involves the question of his right to enter the house of any citizen at his will, and make search and seizure, as well as to enforce confessions of guilt. Mr. Bloomfield has his proceeding under the Forty-ninth section of the act of Congress of July, 1866, which provides:

That the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, may appoint, not exceeding twenty-five officers, to be called Supervisors of Internal Revenue, etc. It shall be the duty of every Supervisor of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Commissioner, to see that all laws and regulations relating to the collection of internal taxes are faithfully executed and complied with; to aid in the prevention, detection, and punishment of any frauds in relation thereto, and to examine into the efficiency and conduct of all officers of internal revenue within his district; and for such purposes he shall have power to examine all persons, books, papers, accounts, and premises, and to summon any person to produce books and papers, or to appear and testify under oath before him, and to compel a compliance with such summons in the same manner as Assessors may do.

The proceeding as for contempt is given to Assessors by the several acts passed in 1864, 1865, and 1866, the provision being that, in case any person so summoned shall neglect or refuse to obey such summons, or to give testimony, or to answer interrogatories as required, it shall be lawful for the Assessor to apply to the Judge of the District Court or to a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district within which the person so summoned resides, for an attachment against such person for a contempt.

The proceeding is directed to Thomas Holihan and George T. Burroughs, of this city. Some days since Bloomfield demanded their books of account, kept after the manner prescribed by law, and, then, late on the evening of the 4th inst., served a notice, in substance as follows:

Ira J. Bloomfield, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Illinois, by Section 49 of act of Congress of July 20, 1868, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, cites the parties to appear at the office of Edmund Jussen, Collector, &c., on the 5th of April, 1870, there to produce all books and papers containing entries or accounts of the firm of Thomas Holihan & Co., distillers, at Chicago, Ill., relating to the business of said T. Holihan & Co., as distillers in the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits, which you may have in your possession, custody, or care.

To this the parties, now defendants, replied:

"In reply to your notice and summons to bring before you, at the office of Collector Jussen, all books and papers this morning, we beg to state that we are now ready, as we always have been ready, to produce all books and papers required by law to be kept by us at any and all times. As to other books and papers, if any others are referred to in your notice, under advice of our counsel, we respectfully decline to produce them."

Hence came the present proceeding, Bloomfield suing out a rule to show cause, to which defendants make answer, in substance as follows:

1. That in declining to produce papers under the citation, there was no intention to contemn the Court or Bloomfield.

2. Demurring that nothing appears in the proceeding sufficient to charge defendants, by reason of the insufficiency of the allegations or proofs, whereby to charge them.

3. By way of answer, that defendants have not refused to obey a warrant of Bloomfield because they aver no instrument answering to such a description has ever been served upon them; but, if such has been served, it was a notice to produce books, &c., and that it is so indefinite and incomprehensible in its requirements that it would be impossible for defendants to act in relation thereto with any assurance of complying with the notice given.

4. That by the laws of the United States regulating their business, certain books and papers are required to be kept, which books and papers defendants have strictly kept, having them always open to investigation by Bloomfield and other revenue officers of the United States, which course Bloomfield has availed himself of, having repeatedly examined and made transcripts therefrom, and all such books and papers are also now as they always have been open to government officers. But, in respect to the production of the exclusively private books, papers, and memoranda of the defendants, whether they relate to their business or not, that they have fully and fairly stated the facts to counsel learned in the law, and they are advised that Bloomfield has no lawful right to their production, nor to exercise a right of unwarrantable search, and that in all their course they have only sought to defend themselves so far as they lawfully may against illegal invasions upon their private property.

The position of Mr. Bloomfield is that, under the statute cited, he may of his own motion, upon suspicion of avoidance of any revenue law, upon the premises of any person make search of all papers, private or other papers, and compel a party to criminate himself. It is understood that such power has been exercised in a neighboring town, in violation of all the common law rights of the citizens. There a party supposed to have been cognizant of some fraudulent transaction was seized, held in durance, and, at the point of a pistol, compelled to confess his guilt. For this offence an indictment is now pending in the Tazewell Circuit against Bloomfield and two others (his associates or subordinates) under the following statute of Illinois:

If two or more persons shall commit an assault and battery on, or shall imprison another within this State, for the purpose of obtaining confession or revelation tending to criminate the person assaulted, or any other person, or shall assault and batter, or imprison another on account of a refusal to make such confession or revelation, the person so offending, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years.

On the part of the present defendants it is claimed that they, and all citizens of the United States are, by the Constitution of the United States, exempted from all unwarrantable searches and seizures.

CIRCUIT COURT.

NEW TERM.

The April term of this court commenced yesterday, and the trial calendar included over seven hundred and fifty cases, more than can possibly be tried. There are fifty causes assigned for each day to be tried. The major part of the day was occupied in finishing up a case on the first day's call of the last term.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Martin Horn v. Joseph Rub. Suit instituted; trespass for an assault and battery; damages laid at $5,000, with capias. Plaintiff charges that he was beaten on the evening of the 13th instant, at a saloon, No. 261 North Wells street.

SUPERIOR COURT.

AN ORPHAN'S ESTATE.

Mary Killeen v. John W. Tighe. This is a proceeding in chancery, to set aside a conveyance to defendant of an undivided half of the north sixty acres of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 22, 37, 11 East 3 P. M., on the ground of fraud in procuring the conveyance. It is stated that the father of complainant, Peter Killeen, who was seized, in fee, of the land, died some years since, when she was of the tender age of two years, whereupon she was placed in the Asylum for Orphans of St. Joseph, in this city, where she remained until the year 1858, when she was taken to Springfield, and afterward to Belleville, in which places she resided until 1869, when, for the first time, she returned to Chicago. At this date, in November, the defendant, a resident of Joliet, who was then unknown to her, approached her with reference to a conveyance to him of her estate. She, to this time, was uneducated, and had passed her life in domestic servitude, so that she had no comprehension of the value of her property, but she, meeting Tighe frequently at her brother's house, relied upon his statements, which have been proved to have been false. He informed her that her title had failed by lapse of time, and that because of tax sales the property had no appreciative value, but that because of other interests of his and his ability to adjust the tax encumbrances he could afford to pay more for the property than any other person. Being thus persuaded she verbally agreed to convey her right for $250, of which sum $5 were paid down, as he stated to her, to make her word good. On the following day Tighe again called upon her and persuaded her that by reason of making only a verbal promise she would be visited with some penalties of law if she did not convey by deed. She did execute a conveyance, whereupon he delivered to her a note on a bank for $245, which she supposed was good. On the date when the paper became due she caused the note to be presented at the place where it was made payable, but payment was promptly refused, and then Tighe claimed to hold an agreement of hers by which he was not bound to pay the note until some condition was fulfilled. She at once caused inquiries to be made concerning the matter, and then she learned that her estate was unincumbered, the title good in her, and the property worth at least $1,500.

CITY CASE.

Joseph Hopkins v. City of Chicago. This is an action of the case on trial before Judge Porter. It is to recover for a personal injury alleged to have been received by the plaintiff, as is alleged, by his having fallen into an excavation about eight or nine feet wide and three or four feet deep, at the intersection of Halsted and West Washington streets, the sidewalk having been removed and the opening left unguarded. It is stated that the ankle bone of plaintiff was broken, and that he was thrown out of employment during five months by reason of the injury. Plaintiff was at the time a private policeman on the West Side. The date of the occurrence was the 26th of October, 1867. The damages are laid at $12,000.

TAX SALES MATTER.

Perry Smith v. Asahel Gage et als. This is a proceeding by bill to restrain the acting Sheriff from executing tax sale deeds, and defendants from transferring certificates of purchase at tax sales of Blocks 1, 4, and 7, in the subdivision by E. H. Hubbard's executors of the east half of southwest quarter of Section 2, 38, 14, Hyde Park. Insufficiency of the notice of intention to apply for judgment is alleged.

REAL ESTATE TO BE SOLD.

Gerhard Foreman et al. v. Johanna Powers et al. Decree of foreclosure under a trust deed, covering Lots 54 and 55, in South Scandinavian Addition, being part of Blocks 31 and 32, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half of Section 21, 39, 14.

NEW SUITS.

William Dolemann v. The Teutonia Life Insurance Company. Covenant. Damages laid at $1,000.

Matilda Johnson, a minor, v. Seth Goodie. Trespass. Damages laid at $10,000.

JUDGMENTS.

John F. Humphrey et al. v. George A. Neeves. For $1,054.61.

John H. Van Dyke et al. v. Scow Alaska. For $2,397.86.

CIRCUIT COURT.

GUARDIANSHIP.

Isaac Krammers was appointed to be guardian of Peter Prins and his co-heirs, under bond of $1,000.

SETTLED.

Estate of John O. Wilson. Declared settled.

RECORDER'S COURT.

BUSINESS OF THE TERM.

The trial of the causes upon the criminal calendar will commence this morning. The calendar, as at present made up, includes a few noticeable cases. One Timothy W. Fuller, who was for some time in the County Jail in connection with a counterfeiting by one Rainforth of death and burial, for the purpose of defrauding an insurance company in the matter of a life policy, will be called on to be tried (with others) on the first day's call. The charge at present against him is that he conspired to cheat a man of a horse. Another constable, William Eschocke, has an indictment against him for forgery, set to be heard on Wednesday. The case of the Rhudes, Thompson and associates, is set for Wednesday, as is also the Court House nuisance case, against individuals composing the Board of Public Works and the architects of the west wing. The trial of the Felker brothers, for cheating and conspiracy, is mentioned for Friday, and that of "Shang" Noyes, for cheating, is noticed for the same day. On the 25th instant, the cases of twenty-six keepers of gambling houses will be called, and on the following day indictments against forty-two gamblers will come on.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

About ninety cases were disposed of here yesterday, the great majority of the victims, however, being let off with light fines, ranging from $3 to $5. John Brougham, a constitutional drunkard and vagrant, was sent out, and given ninety-four hours to leave the city. [illegible]

a consequence is rapidly going to seed, was fined $25 for vagrancy.

A mixing of colors is often attended with disagreeable consequences, as the case of George Forrest illustrated. George is a white man, and only yesterday had a black wife—had, because the said wife deceased—in the expressive language of her husband, "at the last toll of the 3 o'clock (a. m.) bell on yesterday." About one hour thereafter, George might have been seen wending his way to a pawnbroker's shop with his late wife's wearing apparel under his arm. A policeman saw George and, arrested him, and in the afternoon he was arraigned on a charge of larceny. George asked leave to speak, and told a simple and unvarnished tale. He claimed to be married to the woman to whom the clothes belonged, and he pointed to a large and dark array of witnesses whom he had summoned to prove this fact. He was on his way when arrested to pawn those clothes in order to get a coffin. George was discharged.

Thomas Jefferson, colored, was charged with living in a state of open adultery with Ada Bell, a very pretty white miss, about 14 years of age. The mother of the girl was the complainant. She stated that some time in April last her daughter Ada ran away from home, and has been living with "the nigger" ever since, in "open and notorious adultery." They were both held in $500 to appear at the Recorder's Court.

E. R. Benedict, David Benedict, John R. Quirk, and David Bauman, were charged with disorderly conduct in assaulting Dr. Bell in the office of the latter some time since. The whole difficulty arose from a disagreement as to who was the occupant of a certain room on Clark street, Dr. Bell claiming to occupy the same as an office, and Mr. E. R. Benedict claiming the right to the room under an assignment of a lease from the Doctor. Dr. Bell swore that he went into the room, and found a lot of furniture which didn't belong there, and he proceeded to throw it out. The noise of this operation brought Mr. E. R. Benedict to the scene, when a fracas at once commenced, in which the Doctor got severely handled. The two Benedicts were fined $10 each, and the balance discharged.

WEST SIDE COURT.

Christian Ullrich and Christian Hullinger are joint owners of a barn on West Madison street. While walking around, on Saturday, they observed a cow, and forthwith drove her to their barn. The owner of the animal, Mrs. Magee, who resides near by, subsequently learned of the whereabouts of her cow, and, believing it was the intention of the Christians to appropriate her property, had a warrant issued for their arrest. Yesterday they were charged with larceny, but maintained that they did not know who the cow belonged to, and merely took her up and gave her shelter. As the evidence did not sustain the charge, they were each fined $20 for disorderly conduct.

About 7 o'clock on Sunday evening a policeman saw an individual on the corner of Polk and Halsted streets with a large dirk-knife in his possession, and asked him what he carried that for. The reply was that he always had it with him when he had any money to protect himself from thieves. As it was a deadly weapon, the officer arrested him. At the station he gave the name of Theodore Miller. Every one of his pockets was searched but not one cent was found. Yesterday morning he was fined $50 for telling a lie.

Thomas O'Connell, who wears a policeman's coat, and claims to be a special policeman, with a beat on Harrison street, was fined $50 for having been drunk and disorderly on Sunday night.

John Smith, alias "Casino," a ten-cent gambler, and Thomas Caton and James Sullivan, reputed bad characters, were fined $100 each for vagrancy on general principles.

John Desjardins, who resides at No. 59 South Halsted street, was charged with setting fire to his house on the evening of the 9th inst. No evidence was submitted to the court, a continuance for ten days being asked for and granted.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

There were forty-six cases before the judicial head and front of the North Side Police Court, yesterday morning. The majority were simple drunks and disorderlies. Christopher Wolf was held until to-day to answer a charge of assaulting a saloon keeper on North avenue; Michael Earl was fined $25 for vagrancy; Margaret Reynolds $25, and Thomas Cann $50, for the same offence.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Monday, April 18:

Desplaines st, 55 ft s of Price place, e f, 97½x100 ft; April 12	$4,100
Sixteenth st, 288 8-10 ft e of Ladin st, s f, 24x100 ft; June 23, 1869	500
Stein st, 33⅓ ft n of Hedfield st, e f, 30x100 ft; Sept. 20, 1869	800
Union st, 138⅓ ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, 24x100 ft, with building; April 18	1,235
Union st, 349 ft n of Eighteenth st, w f, 24x100 ft; Feb. 18	800
Twelfth st, 26 9-10 ft e of Loomis st, n f, 26 2-10x124 ft; April 18	1,000
Augusta st, 375 ft e of Reuben st, s f, 24x124 6-10 ft; April 27, 1869	385
Twelfth st, 69 4-10 ft e of Loomis st, n f, 25x124 ft; April 16	977
Twelfth st, 77 4-10 ft e of Loomis st, n f, 25x124 ft; April 16	977
Canal st, 60 ft n of Taylor st, w f, 25x100 ft; April 18	5,000
Butterfield st, 315 ft s of Wahpansah av, e f, 25x97 ft; April 12	500
Archer road, 20 8-10 ft n e of Broad st, n w f, 24x10 ft; April 18	1,000
Calumet av, 121 8-10 ft s of Twenty-first st, e f, 24x178½ ft	1,800
Halsted st, n w cor of "B" st, e f, 53x150 ft; Feb. 22	1,130
Fremont st, 292 ft n of Clay st, e f, 48x125 ft; March 24	2,340
Clybourne av, 275 ft s e of Herndon st, n e f, 25x125 ft, with buildings; Nov. 15, 1869	1,100
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
South Park av, n w cor Forty-fifth st, e f, 165x230 ft; March 18	7,800
Michigan av, 198 ft south of Sixty-first st, e f, 40x170½ ft; April 8	1,200
Wentworth av, s e cor of Fifty-first, w f, 32x126 4-10 ft; Jan. 1	1,000
Washington st, s of Forty-ninth st, w f, 60 ft, running east to railroad; April 18	3,000
Washington st, s of Forty-ninth st, w f, 60 ft, running east to railroad; April 18	4,500
WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.	
Madison st, 48 ft e of Pollock st, s f, 24x126 ft; April 15	2,000

THE ROUGHS IN CONNECTICUT.

First Night of the Charles Island Gang in Jail—The Law and Penalties of Prize Fighting—Prison Treatment.

New Haven (April 14) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The Elm City has in a measure gotten over the excitement incident to the arrest and incarceration of the Charles Island fighting gang, and, while many of the victims of the raid are lying in jail, without change of clothing, and but little to eat, our citizens congratulate each other over the success that attended their efforts to preserve the peace and dignity of the State. If any class of men ever evinced hatred toward another, and wished for their utter annihilation, it is those here and in Milford representing the authority to adjudge and punish crime. "No mercy to the scoundrels" is their frequent vehement ejaculation, and those who are now under lock and key, huddled together like sheep, and treated in a manner scarcely human, should they not get the requisite $500 bail to appear for trial when wanted, will fare badly indeed.

The first night in jail of the throng will not be forgotten easily by the jailers. The boys behaved very decently, but their cries for "hash," "corn beef," and "coffee cakes" made the house ring with confused echoes. When sufficient quiet had been restored and the officers of the court and members of the police could regain their equanimity those of the prisoners who had friends in this city had appeals made for their liberation. There was but one successful in his efforts that night—Charles W. Bradley—who, by his weight in the community, and responsibility, took home with him "Fatty" Collins, of Brooklyn, an infant weighing three hundred, avordupois, to whom it would have been certain death to have kept longer in custody in such poorly ventilated cells.

On Wednesday morning it was decided that the arrested, as a "matter of economy to the State," should be brought before the Superior Court now in session, presided over by Judge Pardee, and in whom the prisoners cannot expect much of a friend, as it is said he has already expressed his opinion to that degree, by remarking in court, "They all ought to be hung."

Eleven of the regular boys from New York were then liberated, on bonds being given by Mr. Bradley, as before referred to, who became the champion of their interests and did not desert those he knew in the hour of their trouble. Among these—and the circumstances of his escape are full of humor on the one side, but chagrin on the other—is the liberation of Jim Kerrigan by giving the same bonds as his confederates. The authorities did not recognize him as one of the principals in the intended fight, and when they were told of their stupidity in the matter and that a prominent citizen had bonded him under an assumed name, they were wild and Sheriff Hotchkiss almost sick. So soon as Jim shook the dust of the station house from his feet he made preparations to leave the city, and did so on the first train. Twenty-four were bonded during the day, and night shut down once more on fifty three unfortunates. William Calligan, chief of the sports and the wealthiest of the arrested, when liberated left at once for New York to obtain the funds and to return and secure the discharge of others that were incarcerated. His last injunction to his comrades was to "stay in New Haven until I return;" and because of this there are today roving about the streets such as "Fatty" Collins, Patsey Shephard, Ned Laffey, Charley Hunt and others, known well in sporting and political circles.

At supper time last night a purse was made up in Florence's Hotel to send a decent supper to the poor devils in their cells, and within an hour they were taken, properly cooked, prepared and arranged, the following articles: Two bushel baskets of ham and eggs, six gallons of tea, four gallons of coffee, and four bottles of whiskey. It was a repast needed and appreciated by starving men.

This morning there were reported after the roll call forty-seven that remain, and when it is considered that eighty-eight were arrested, there is a sad discrepancy somewhere. With twenty-four bonded, where are the seventeen to make the total caged? Can the "respected Chief of Police, Bowen" answer?

I called upon Sheriff Hotchkiss this morning, and found him to be a middle-aged gentleman, very affable and quiet in his demeanor; but there are determination and force in every lineament of his features, which mean that he is not a man easily frightened. In regard to the incomprehensible escape of some of the prisoners and of their general treatment, he thus referred:

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

"I am in possession of facts in the matter of the escape of some of the scoundrels after their arrest which will reflect disgrace on certain officials. Some of the gang escaped at Milford; some were let out of the ranks and some have gone in an unaccountable manner from the prison, evidently by the connivance of officers, and when it is ascertained beyond doubt, such persons will be rigidly dealt with."

There are forty-seven in jail this morning. Parties have gone on to New York, I hear, to obtain the means to secure the liberation of others. Hope it is so, as we don't want to keep such a gang of ruffians here any longer than we are compelled to. They comprise little the hardest I ever saw.

"I don't know as the State of Connecticut would care much how often these bruisers smash each other. Let them do it to their hearts' content. But then what we do want, and will have, is, that such a lawless band of devils shall not rob and assault our citizens with impunity. It is their beelers that do all the mischief.

"The laws of Connecticut inflict heavy penalties in such cases. Let me read to you. It is from the act of 1847:

"SECTION 118. Every person who shall be engaged or concerned as principal or second, in any prize fight in this State, shall be punished with imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison for a period not exceeding five years.

"SEC. 119. Every person who shall be present at any prize-fight, or aid, abet, or assist or give countenance thereto, or who shall aid or encourage such fight, in this State, without being present thereat, shall be imprisoned in the State Prison for a period not exceeding two years.

"The trial of these culprits will [illegible] until the May term, [illegible] State's Attorney of this county [illegible] will do all in his power to [illegible] where they belong—the [illegible] where they will enjoy the [illegible]"

have much pastry, 'tis true, but plenty of wholesome food, such as any hearty, honest man may eat and flourish upon.

"I do not know how they have fared since they were arrested and in the police station, but rather imagined it has been pretty bad, and guess they have nearly starved. Their friends have relieved them, but those who did not have any, nor any money, have had a tough time.

"I have heard that when we remove the prisoners to the County Jail an attempt will be made to rescue them. It is not feared, and I frankly say that for all that escape alive, should the thing be attempted, I will be responsible for."

The sentiment of the community here is entirely in favor of the authorities, and I do not know but some of the more enthusiastic would, if safety could be guaranteed them, take a hand in hanging them immediately.

The blood of the Nutmeg State is aroused, and all prize-fighters are respectfully recommended to keep clear of its soil until the passion of the hour subsides, and she is the same old "two and six" as before.

The boys have been removed to the County Jail.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Passage of Propellers Through the Straits of Mackinaw.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 18.—The Straits are open. The propellers City of New York, and City of Concord, of the Northern Transportation line, passed Port Huron at 9:00 p. m. to-day, being the first boats through from Chicago. Wind, northwest.

DETROIT, April 18.—Propellers arrived in St. Clair River to-day from Milwaukee. They experienced no delay on account of ice.

Private advices from Lake Superior report all clear. Navigation may now be considered open through the lakes.

CLEVELAND, April 18.—The first boats from Buffalo arrived yesterday, belonging to the Union Steamship Company. Little ice is reported. Navigation may be considered open on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, April 18.—The Erie Railway steamer Ocean has arrived from Toledo, with a full cargo. She is the first vessel with cargo that has arrived this season.

A Prisoner Charged with Violating his Daughter Hung by a Mob.

MORRIS, Ill., April 18.—James Ramsey, an old offender, was arrested on the road between Peru and Granville, Saturday night, the 16th instant, on the charge of the violation of his own daughter. An officer proceeded to convey Ramsey to the Hennepin Jail. While passing through the timber, in Putnam County, a mob seized the prisoner, and hung him without further ceremony. None of the mob were recognized by the officer.

Methodist Lay Delegation.

SYRACUSE, April 18.—The Central New York Conference, this morning, voted on the question of lay delegation—141 in favor and 21 against. The next session of this conference will be held in Rome.

The Welland Canal.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 18.—The Welland Canal opens on Wednesday. Vessels are now clearing for the Upper Lakes.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, April 18.

The improvement in general business, noticed at the close of last week, continues. The activity in the wholesale establishments shows that the spring trade, such as it is, has begun. This, together with the speculative advance in wheat to-day, and the upward tendency of the price of gold, has made a feeling of more animation in business than has been experienced for four or five months past. It was high time, however, to expect some improvement. If we are to have any spring trade at all, it ought to begin now. Notwithstanding this partial revival of business, it is apparent that there is yet an element of distrust which holds trade in check. Conversation with bankers and merchants generally shows that while they believe that the country merchants and farmers are financially sound, and while the country still contains a great amount of products of last year's crops, they do not feel safe about the future. "What do you hear of the Funding bill?" is a question asked more frequently than any other in this connection, and it is just because nobody can give any information about it that the public mind is the more uneasy. There is no frame of mind so uncomfortable as that in which people can get no information whatever upon a topic of the utmost importance, and in this respect the resolution of the Ways and Means Committee that they would allow no information to become public until the banking questions in the Funding bill were completely settled, is the means of keeping up a feeling of apprehension. We can hardly believe that Congress will pass a bill which it has been demonstrated contains the elements of so much disturbance, but the ominous silence of the Ways and Means Committee excites the fears and elicits the censure of the business community.

The upward tendency of gold cannot be assigned to any one cause; it is due in some measure to several. One of them is the gradual decline of United States bonds in Europe during the last two weeks, which places all the 5-20s about ¾ of 1 per cent lower than on the first of the month. In London, on April 1, 62s were worth 91⅛ and 67s 89⅞, while on Saturday 62s were worth 90⅜ and 67s 89⅛. [62s are quoted at 88½ by the cable, but, as it is the custom in that market to quote our securities "ex-interest," on the 15th of the month preceding the maturity of the interest, the semi-annual interest on the 62s, due May 1, must be added to the quotation, which makes it 90⅞.] But, besides the decline of United States bonds in London—which is attributable to no other cause than the prospects of the Funding bill—there has been some falling off in cotton exports, and sterling exchange is consequently firmer. Thus the decline of bonds, which is, for the present, unfavorable to their exportation, and the falling off in exports of products, favors the possibility of the exportation of gold to some extent during May and June. This tendency of affairs is also increased by speculation in New York, and may be the means of making a further advance in gold of 1 or 2 per cent. If there should be any actual export of gold, the advance would be more. On the other hand, it must be taken into account that the Secretary of the Treasury has sufficient surplus gold to be able to sell ten millions any week, when he might desire to break down the price. New York and Boston banks and importing merchants are also carrying a large amount of gold that is a dead weight, and, though they will do all they can to make an advance in gold, they will only do so for the purpose of selling out.

The money market continues easy, though there seems to be a little more activity than last week. Approved borrowers get all they apply for without difficulty. The wholesale merchants report collecting in the country as extremely difficult, and their deposits are consequently not increasing much, but country bank balances are large, and causes a concentration of money in the city.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 25c per $1,000 premium. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at par.

Despatches from Detroit, this afternoon, announce the arrival of propellers that left Milwaukee on Saturday. This will be the means of furnishing employment for some of the unemployed capital in the movement of grain eastward, and will soon increase the amount of exchange on the market.

While the people of the United States are looking forward with hope to the time when we may resume specie payments, and have gold and silver in circulation again, there is the curious spectacle, across the lakes, of our Canadian neighbors trying to drive American silver change out of their Dominion because it is only taken by the Canadian banks at 4 per cent discount, while in most places it is taken in trade at par, entailing a loss of 4 per cent on the traders. In order to relieve the traders from this "silver nuisance" the Canadian Parliament passed a law authorizing the issue of government fractional currency, and making American silver a legal tender, after April 15, for only 80 per cent of its nominal value. In this connection the Toronto Globe, of April 15, says:

"The government fractional currency notes appeared in circulation yesterday for the first time. A great many of them were paid out by the banks. Those issued so far are of the value of twenty-five cents, and bear a striking resemblance to the fractional currency of the United States. It is likely that they will be in general circulation in a few days. The silver proclamation takes effect to-day, and the shinplasters have been issued in order to take the place of the silver which Sir Francis Hincks hopes to drive out of the market. It remains to be seen, however, if the silver will go out of the market at the bidding of Sir Francis. It is pretty hard work generally to make people believe that paper is better than solid silver. Governor Hincks may succeed in making some people think so for a while, but we guess the silver will get ahead in the end."

The London correspondent of the New York Financial Chronicle, writing under date of April 2, says:

"The dividends will be paid next week, and a largely increased supply will be seeking employment, in consequence of which the rates of discount are expected to rule easier. In some quarters, indeed, a reduction in the bank rate to 3½ per cent is thought to be not improbable. During the present week the position of the Bank of England has gained considerably in strength. A large arrival of Australian gold has taken place, and, as there is no export demand, the whole of it has been sent into the bank. The supply of bullion in the bank is now £20,262,121, being about £3,250,000 more than at this period last year, while the reserve of notes and coin is about £2,150,000 greater now than then."

At the Stock Board to-day the following bids for and offers of stocks were made:

	Bid.	Asked.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		
United States 5-20s 1862	111	
United States 5-20s, 1864	110½	
United States, 5-20s (new), 1865	109	109¼
United States, 5-20s, 1867	109¼	110½
United States, 5-20s, 1868	109½	
United States 10-40s	106	
BANKS.		
First National Bank	118	120
Fifth National Bank	[illegible]	120
Northwestern National Bank	100	
MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL STOCKS.		
Chicago City 7s (Municipal)	95	
Cook County 7s (War Fund Bond)	97	
Cook County (Public Build' B'd)	99	
Chamber of Commerce	109	110
Chicago Dock Company		50
Chicago City Railroad (South Div.)		90
Chicago City Railroad (West Div.)		115
INSURANCE.		
Firemen's Insurance Co.	140	
Mutual Security Ins. Co.	95	
Lumberman's Insurance Co	145	146
Merchants' Insurance Co.	141	148
Republic Insurance Co.	79½	80
Commercial Insurance Co.	99	
Equitable Insurance Co.		45
Garden City Insurance Co.	98	
Lamar Insurance Co.	17	
National Insurance Co.		20¼

The range of gold in New York, to-day, was:

10:00 a. m.	113⅞	12:30 p. m.	113⅞
10:45 a. m.	113⅞	1:30 p. m.	113⅞
11:00 a. m.	113⅞	2:30 p. m.	113⅞
11:15 a. m.	113⅞	3:00 p. m.	113⅞
11:30 a. m.	113⅞	3:30 p. m.	113⅞
11:45 a. m.	113⅞	4:00 p. m.	113⅞
12:00 m.	113⅞		

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Financial matters are quiet.

Money easy at 4@6 per cent on call.

Sterling higher, at 109¼@109¾.

Gold strong; opened at 113⅞, touched 115⅛, and closed at 113⅞. Carrying rates, 4@5 to flat. Clearances, $22,000,000.

Governments strong:

Coups., '81	114⅝@114⅞	Coups., '67	110 @110⅛
Coups., '62	113⅞@113⅞	Coups., '68	110⅝@110⅞
Coups., '64	113⅞@113⅞	Ten-forties	108⅝@108¾
Coups., '65	111⅝@111⅞	Currency 6s	112⅝@112⅞
Coups., new	109⅞@110		

State bonds firm:

[illegible]

Mariposa	5	Rock Island	118⅞
Mariposa pfd	14½	N. J. Central	99
Adams Express	61⅞	St. Paul	63¾
Wells Express	31½	St. Paul pfd	81
American Express	44	Wabash	48
U. S. Express	48	Wabash pfd	74
Pacific Mail	38⅞	Ft. Wayne	93⅞
N. Y. Central	96½	Terre Haute	23
N. Y. C. scrip	93⅞	Terre Haute pfd	58
Erie	24¼	C. & A.	111¼
Erie pfd	43	C. & A. pfd	112
Harlem	139	O. & M.	29¼
Reading	98⅛	Dubuque	107
Michigan Central	119½	St. Joe pfd	102¼
Lake Shore	93⅛		

Sub-treasury balance: Gold, $94,440,000, including $1,863,000 in currency.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 18.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	5,192	3,147	5,473	11,902
Wheat, bu	12,450	25,930	82,960	19,588
Corn, bu	85,840	78,944	95,380	22,341
Oats, bu	4,300	26,814	21,840	15,944
Rye, bu	720	1,125	2,495	3,886
Barley, bu	1,665	1,180	1,679	1,929
Grass seed, lbs	33,992	87,890	4,200	19,775
Broom corn, lbs	14,000		13,730	
Cut meats, lbs	6,945	267,390	456,738	539,659
Beef, brls			13	5
Pork, brls			47	319
Lard, lbs	1,801	13,100	28,350	101,100
Tallow, lbs	2,870	1,300		
Butter, lbs	3,550	7,550		730
D. hogs, No.		35		
Live hogs, No.	2,004	1,336	2,900	2,878
Cattle, No.	486	615	1,060	1,918
Hides, lbs	47,667	64,130	48,070	22,820
Highwines, brls	325	190	520	235
Wool, lbs	3,073		38,730	
Potatoes, bu	1,073	2,117		1,160
Lumber, m	1,561	457	1,772	2,117
Shingles, m	2,770	3,110	1,070	1,784
Lath, m	170		130	283
Salt, brls			385	2,150

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the week ending April 16:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	28,640	31,797	26,810	54,600
Wheat, bu	98,080	88,796	375,000	91,480
Corn, bu	347,681	325,419	112,001	164,632
Oats, bu	22,087	30,619	20,319	86,189
Rye, bu	2,095	5,753	7,360	11,475
Barley, bu	12,720	8,589	18,201	26,574
Grass seed, lbs	152,890	230,590	154,116	404,687
Broom corn, lbs	72,444	26,600	48,070	36,350
Cut meats, lbs	804,639	477,380	1,934,870	1,600,579
Beef, brls				110
Pork, brls	2	442	3,044	4,141
Lard, lbs	152,962	182,300	312,836	275,460
Tallow, lbs	25,623	13,415	23,000	13,780
Butter, lbs	53,500	[illegible]	4,400	13,280
D. hogs, No.				
Live hogs, No.	18,431	20,915	14,988	29,759
Cattle, No.	6,200	6,470	7,749	7,094
Hides, No.	426,590	305,390	161,340	166,657
Highwines, brls	2,420	1,344	475	1,073
Wool, lbs	38,690	14,542	69,600	60,115
Potatoes, bu	13,668	66,471	1,795	20,907
Lumber, m	3,367	4,701	6,667	11,289
Shingles, m	8,400	13,300	6,201	13,735
Lath, m	326		1,070	1,417
Salt, brls			2,577	5,999
Salt, bags				

The following grain has been inspected since 7 o'clock this morning: 15 cars wheat, 29 cars corn, 1 car oats, 1 car rye, and 1 car barley; total, 47 cars. Also, by canal, 9,700 bu No. 2 corn, 50,700 bu new do, 5,800 bu no grade do; total, 84,000 bu, of which 78,000 bu is corn.

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 5,235 bu wheat, 4,260 bu corn, 14,640 bu oats, and 2,267 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week, 43,333 bu wheat, 37,677 bu corn, 43,295 bu oats, 2,546 bu rye, and 15,021 bu barley.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, and an active set of grain markets, all being higher, under a free inquiry, both speculative and for shipment. Prices were helped upward by the firmness in gold. All closed strong.

Highwines were irregular, and a shade higher, but closed nominally easier than on Saturday, at $1.01. Sales were: 100 brls wood-bound (partly rectified) at $1.03; 100 brls do at $1.02½; 100 brls do at $1.01.

Lake freights were again almost lifeless, shippers holding off, while owners were unwilling to make further concessions. Only one charter was reported, and that on private terms. Rates are nominal for wheat at 7c to Buffalo, and 12c to Kingston.

Provisions were very quiet and dull. There were no buyers who were willing to pay previous prices, and some holders modified their views slightly under the fact that the recent active demand has been all supplied. Of course, stocks are not heavy, and are generally in the hands of men able to hold if the prospects are favorable to an advance. It is probable that the recent differences in relation to the weight of pork will result in causing sellers to fall back on actual weight, repacking their pork at 200 lbs to the barrel, and saving this overweight of 12@16 lbs, instead of leaving the New York dealers to make the profit on the surplus of the West. Mess pork closed to-day nominal at $28.00@28.25 for heavy overweights; $27.75@28.00 for "regular," and $27.25@27.50 for repacked; mess ordinary quotable at $27.00. Lard was very dull; it was early offered freely at 15½c, without buyers, and closed at 15⅛c. Meats were easier, closing at 10½@10⅝c for bulk shoulders; 12⅜@13⅛c for rough sides; 14c for short ribs, and 14⅜@14½c for short clear, all loose. Sweet pickled hams were steady at 15c for heavy lots, and 16c for light averages. Greases were quoted at 7½@11½c, and tallow at 9c. Sales were: 200 brls (heavy) mess at $28.25; 50 brls do at $27.75; 60 tcs lard (loose) at 14⅝c; 100 tcs do choice at 15⅛c; 300 tcs sweet pickled hams (heavy) at 15c; 50 tcs do at 15⅛c; 50 tcs do at 15⅜c; 600 pcs green hams at 13½c; 20,000 lbs bulk shoulders at 10½c; 2 brls country tallow at 8⅞c.

The market for flour was more active, sales being larger than at any time for the past four months, and prices appreciated 10c per brl all round. Several lots of white winter extras sold on p. t. Spring extras ranged at $3.75@4.75; unsound spring extras at $3.65@3.85, spring superfines at $3.40@3.55, and unsound spring superfines at $3.25@3.40. Transactions embrace the following: White Winter Extras—300 brls, brands given, on terms not made known. Spring Extras—200 brls "Niedert's Favorite," at $4.75; 100 brls "Nashua Falls," at $4.50; 100 brls "Bradwell," at $4.25; 300 brls "Matticook" at $4.25; 1,650 brls, brands given, on private terms; 100 brls not named at $4.25; 50 brls do at $4.10; 50 brls do at $4.05; 250 brls do at $4.00; 200 brls do at $3.95; 100 brls do at $3.85; 60 brls do at $3.75. Unsound Spring Extras—100 brls, not named at $3.85; 50 brls do at $3.70; 100 brls do at $3.65. Spring Superfines—100 brls not named at $3.55; 100 brls do at $3.50; 75 brls do at $3.40. Unsound Grades—41 brls not named at $3.40; 60 brls do at $3.30; 50 brls do at $3.30. Total, 4,195 brls.

Wheat was active and very firm, at an average advance of 2c on Saturday's prices. Private advices from Liverpool quoted the feeling there as firm, owing to bad weather, and the lowering skies here had much the same effect. Then the shipments were large, and the receipts small, while the stocks now in store have been held off the market for several days past, and the impression seems to be pretty general that a less breadth will be planted this year than last. There was only a moderate shipping demand, but, under the above noted encouraging elements, the speculative inquiry was large, and the transactions for next month, not included in our list of cash sales, were quite voluminous. The market opened at 79½c, advanced to 81c, and closed at 80⅞@81c. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at 91c; 1,200 bu do at 89c; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at 81½c; 10,000 bu do at 81⅛c; 75,000 bu do at 81c; 55,000 bu do at 80⅞c; 57,000 bu do at 80⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 80½c; 35,800 bu do at 80c; 45,000 bu do at 79⅞c; 55,000 bu do at 79½c; 800 bu No. 3 spring at 73c; 400 bu do at 72½c; 800 bu rejected spring at 70½c; 800 bu do at 70c; 400 bu No. 2 amber winter at 97c; 400 bu No. 2 red winter at 95c; 800 bu No. 3 winter at 75c; 800 bu rejected winter at 70c. Total, 366,000 bu. Seller May sold at 80⅞@81⅛c, closing at 82c; and seller June at 83½@83⅝c.

It is reported that a contract has been made to carry wheat by rail from Buffalo to New York at 12½c per bushel, lighterage free.

Corn was active and 1c higher, especially on No. 2. The receipts were larger, but not up to the average of past years, and the proportion of No. 2 is very small. Liverpool was quoted better, and New York followed next. Hence the speculative demand was free, and the shippers also took hold, but less actively. The market on No. 2 opened at 86c, advanced to 86⅞c, and closed at 86⅝@86⅞c. No grade was very quiet, but 2c higher, closing at 75@78c. Sales were: 800 bu No. 2 at 87½c; 3,200 bu do at 87c; 3,500 bu do at 86⅝c; 20,000 bu do at 86⅞c; 20,000 bu do at 86c; 3,600 bu new at 85c; 800 bu no grade at 81c; 800 bu do at 80½c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 79c; 800 bu do at 78c; 400 bu do at 77c; 800 bu do at 76½c; 800 bu do at 76c; 5,800 bu new yellow (free on board) at 90c; 16,800 bu do (afloat) at 90c; 5,800 bu do at 89c; 5,800 bu new do at 88c; 5,800 bu new white at 88c (afloat); 16,800 bu do at 87c; 5,800 bu do, in store, by sample, at 87½c; 1,600 bu do at 86c; 400 bu do at 83c; 2,300 bu do at 81c; 1,200 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 79c. Total, 144,700 bu. No. 2 sold at 86⅞@87c, seller May, closing at the outside. Seller June was less active at 84c.

Oats were buoyant at an advance of 2c under a sharp call from the short interest, who seem to have become alarmed at the continued light receipts, and the way in which oats have recently gone out; they have been bought up quietly but extensively on Indiana account, and cash oats are now very scarce. The market opened at 45½c, advanced to 46½c, and closed with buyers at 46½c. Sales were 1,200 bu at 47c; 5,800 bu at 46⅞c; 36,800 bu at 46½c; 5,000 bu at 46⅜c; 5,000 bu at 46¼c; 35,000 bu at 46c; 5,000 bu at 45⅞c; 10,000 bu at 45½c; 10,000 bu at 45⅜c; 15,000 bu at 45¼c; 1,800 bu by sample at 55c. Total, 131,600 bu. Buyer the month sold at 46½c, and seller May at 45⅞@47c.

Rye was quiet but firm at 3c advance on Saturday's prices. Sales were: 1,200 bu No. 1 at 79c. No. 2 was nominal at 76c.

Barley was quiet but irregular. No. 2 is still nominal at 45@50c, no one wanting it, while the lower grades were firmer at 40@45c for No. 3, and 34@36c for rejected. Sales were: 2,000 bu Canada at 96c; 800 bu No. 3 at 45c; small lots by sample at 45@50c.

Seeds were quiet and steady, at $4.00@4.50 for timothy; $10.50@11.25 for clover, and $1.30 for millet and Hungarian.

The London correspondence of the Financial Chronicle says vegetation is still backward, though the farmers have had a most favorable time for spring sowing. "The backwardness is not, however, calculated to be unfavorable, as it will throw the early vegetation out of the range of the late frosts, which have been very injurious for the past two years."

The reporters of commercial proceedings on 'Change are under a thousand obligations to Messrs. Sprague, Oertel, Brainard, Lester, Boyington, Gould, Leary, Scranton, Dunham, Erskine, D. Miller, and one or two others. A Squatters' Club was formed some time since among the members who had nothing else to do, and wished to prevent the reporters from working by sitting on their desks. The gentlemen above named nobly came to the rescue to-day, and prevented the squatters from hindering the reporters—they stood on the desks during nearly the whole session, and thus rendered squatting impossible. It is true that the reporters were no better off than before, but they are none the less thankful for the change.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change, to-day:

NEW YORK, April 18.—Low grades flour steady, fair demand at $4.70@4.80. Wheat firm and quiet; No. 2 Chicago at $1.09 bid afloat. Corn scarce, better; good demand; new at $1.08@1.10 afloat; old at $1.08@1.13 in store and afloat. Oats better at 60 in store, 61c afloat. Pork heavy; cancelled at $27.50@27.75. Lard weak at 15½@15⅝c. Whiskey nominal at $1.03@1.04. Gold, 113⅞.

MILWAUKEE, April 18.—Wheat quiet, firm; No. 1 at 91c; No. 2 at 81½c. Receipts, 45,000 bu; shipments, [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, April 18—11:15 a. m.—Corn at 29s 6d.

LATER.—Corn higher, 30s. Lard 64s 6d.

The following is the official report of grain inspection in this city during the past week:

INSPECTED INTO STORE.—Wheat—11 cars of No. 1 spring; 51 cars of No. 2 spring; 17 cars of No. 3 do; 20 cars rejected do. Corn—17 cars and [illegible] bu of No. 1; 15 cars and 56,000 bu of No. 2; [illegible] rejected; 27 cars and 112,000 bu new; 111 cars and 17,100 bu no grade. Oats—3 cars of No. 1, and [illegible] rejected. Rye—3 cars No. 2. Barley—1 car of No. 2.

INSPECTED OUT OF STORE.—Wheat—[illegible] bu No. 2 red; 800 bu No. 3 winter; 161 bu No. 1 white; 33,000 bu No 1 spring; 381,172 bu No. 2 do; 47,300 bu No. 3 do; 8,000 bu rejected do. Corn—35,000 bu No. 1; 61,870 bu new; 300 bu rejected; [illegible] bu no grade. Oats—36,100 bu No. 2; 11,000 bu rejected. Rye—3,070 bu No. 2. Barley—1,030 No. 2; 1,030 bu No. 3; are be rejected.

LATER.

At the close of 'Change No. 2 spring wheat was rather quiet, but prices were a shade firmer, closing at 81c cash, and 81⅝c seller May. Corn, oats, and pork products were entirely neglected. There was no evening session. Lake freights were unmentioned.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 18.

BEEF CATTLE.—The market opens "tough" this week for sellers. Including the number left over from last week, there was a supply of fully 3,000 beeves in the yards, which, under favorable circumstances, might not have been sufficient to depress the market, but just at this time, when the markets East are overstocked and from ½c to ¾c lower, the effect was to check the demand, and send prices down another 25c. The offerings were of a fair average quality, and embraced not a few droves that were really choice, but there were no buyers for these save at prices considerably below the views of holders, and consequently few sales were effected. The highest sale reported was $7.87½ for a bunch of extra Illinois steers, averaging 1,250 lbs. The same drove, had it offered one week ago, would have commanded $8.25 readily. There was some demand for butchers' stock on local account, and a limited inquiry for stockers, and sales were slow at $5.00@6.00 for the former, and at $4.00@5.75 for the latter. The market closed dull and weak.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra graded steers	$7.75@8.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed, 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging from 1,150 to 1,350 lbs	7.25@7.50
Prime Beeves—Good, well-fatted, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	6.75@7.00
Fair grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000 to 1,200 lbs	6.25@6.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,050 lbs	5.00@6.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 900 to 1,050 lbs	4.00@5.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.75@4.25

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	fair stock steers	990	$5.50
18	fat oxen	1,500	7.00
18	good shipping steers	1,321	7.50
15	light stock steers	833	4.60
20	good butchers' steers	1,080	6.00
18	butchers' stock	960	5.75
17	extra Illinois steers	1,250	7.87½
18	fair fleshy steers	1,138	6.50
18	fat smooth steers	1,618	6.80
15	light stock steers	900	5.00
18	rough thin oxen	1,360	5.00
11	stockers	819	4.75
18	fat oxen	1,500	7.00
20	smooth fat steers	1,371	7.00
20	extra shipping steers	1,390	7.75
17	good smooth steers	1,348	7.00
17	smooth fat steers	1,341	6.75
18	good shipping steers	1,210	7.25
20	smooth shipping steers	1,186	7.00

HOGS.—There was a fair attendance of Eastern buyers in quest of this class of stock, and, under a moderate supply—only 2,611 have arrived since Saturday last—the feeling seemed firm, and last week's closing prices were well sustained. Sales were reported at $8.25@8.50 for common to medium, and at $8.75@9.00 for good to choice—chiefly within the range of $8.50@8.75.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
64	211	$8.50	20	213	8.60
29	261	8.75	70	189	8.35
61	169	8.50	64	237	8.60
117	194	8.50	49	191	8.60
64	206	8.40	56	179	8.50
63	204	8.50	51	194	8.60
60	197	8.60	47	201	8.50
73	220	8.60	25	222	8.60
78	220	8.75	61	218	8.60
25	209	8.75	60	213	8.60
78	198	8.50	20	217	8.60
73	220	8.50	61	245	8.70
41	174	8.20	49	214	8.50
28	198	8.50	25	209	8.60
57	245	8.65	20	174	8.35

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 18.

LUMBER.—Since the date of our last report the demand for cargoes has been extremely light, notwithstanding the fact the offerings were fair, and of a selected character. As regards prices, we are inclined to the belief that a lower range prevailed, as a few holders were granting concessions in order to induce sales; Scantling and joist from Manistee sold at $12.00; "A" sawed shingles at $3.00; and cedar posts at 9c. Boards and strips from Muskegon brought $12.00; Grand River strips sold at $14.00; and mixed grades at $11.00. At the close of business hours something in the neighborhood of six cargoes were lying off the docks unsold. The following are the reported transactions:

Cargo of sch Ben. Flint, from Manistee, 200 m ft scantling and joist, at $12.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford.

Cargo of schr C. L. Johnson, from Manitowoc, 350 m common "A" shingles, at $3.00, and 2,000 cedar posts (poor) at 9c. Sold by R. K. Bickford.

Cargo of schr C. Michaelson, from Muskegon, 140 m ft boards and strips at $12.00. Sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of scow Trio, from Saugatuck, 65 m ft coarse mixed at $10.50. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo of schr Hubbard, from Muskegon, 190 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00. Sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of barge C. F. Allen, from Grand River, 75 m ft strips at $14.00, and 67 m ft mixed at $11.00. Sold by Blanchard & Borland.

AT THE YARDS.

We note an increased demand from all quarters, and prices are firm but substantially the same as last noted. We quote:

First clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	45.00@50.00
Third clear, 1-inch	35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1¼, 1½ to 2-inch	38.00@40.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough, the same as second clear wide	35.00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@25.00
Common siding	17.00@20.00
Common flooring (dressed)	27.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14-inch and upwards	30.00@35.00
A stock boards	30.00@35.00
B stock boards	20.00@25.00
Common boards, fencing, joists, scantling, and small timber, 12 to 16 feet	13.00@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@20.00
Dry common boards and fencing	14.00
Pickets, flat	10.00@12.00
Pickets, square	10.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	12@ 14
Cedar posts, round	14@ 18
Lath	3.00@ 3.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	3.75@ 4.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

ON TRACK.

The demand is moderately active, and dealers experience no difficulty in realizing at quotations:

A or star	$ 3.25
No. 1, sawed	1.50@ 2.25

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—sixteen inches. 25 per cent added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 18.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

BUTTER—About the only demand to-day was for the better grades, to meet the requirements of local consumers, and even the best offerings were disposed of with difficulty at 27@28c. Common and medium butter was unsalable at 14@20c, and, under steadily increasing stocks, the tendency is to a further decline. We drop quotations 1c, as follows: Choice dairy, 27@28c; fair to good tub and firkin, 22@26c; common grades, 14@20c.

BAGGING—The bagging market was inactive to-day, and values were without the slightest change. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 48c; Lewiston A, 42c; Fort Pitt, 42c; Ludlow A, 42c; Great Falls, 45c; American, 40c; Union A, 38c; gunnies, 25@26c, 21@22½c; gunnies, 4-bu, 38@39½c; burlaps, 15@18c; wool sacks, 60c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was an increased demand for building materials, and prices ruled firm and unchanged: Michigan stucco, $4.00@4.25; stucco, New York superfine, ℔ brl, $4.00@4.25; marble dust, ℔ brl, $4.00@4.75; lime, in bulk, ℔ brl $1.25; lime in brls, ℔ brl, $1.50; cement, Clark's Utica, ℔ brl, $2.15@2.25; cement, Rosendale, ℔ brl, $2.00@2.25; $2.00@2.25; Akron, ℔ brl, $2.00@2.25; Louisville cement, $2.15@2.25; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40@45c; white sand, ℔ brl, $3.00@3.50; fire bricks, ℔ 1,000, $35.00@40.00; fire clay, ℔ brl, $4.00@4.50; plaster ℔ brl, $3.00@3.25.

BRAN—Sales of 10 tons (inferior) at $14.50 on track.

CHEESE—A quiet day was passed in this department of trade, but prices were firm, owing to the recent advance in the East. The stocks are ample, and in good condition for this season of the year. We continue to quote: New York factory, 16@17c; Illinois factory, 14@15c; Western Reserve, 14@15c.

COAL—There was no visible change for the better in the condition of this market. The inquiry continues very limited, and the general market was weak, both for anthracite and bituminous varieties. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $15.00; Lehigh, prepared, $14.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Erie and Briar Hill, $9.00@9.50; Pittsburgh, "Cherry Mines," $9.00@9.50; Willow Bank, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00@8.50; Youghiogheny, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $8.00@8.50; Illinois, $7.00@8.00.

COFFEE—Save an advance of ¼c on Rio, prices are without material change. The inquiry was active. We quote as follows: Mocha, 31@32c; Java, 27@28½c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; roasting Rio, 19½@19¾c; common Rio, 20@20½c; fair to good, 21@22½c; prime to choice, 23@24c; Laguayra, 20@22c.

CANDLES—The market was quiet at unchanged prices: Varnum, 12½c; tallow (stearine), 13½@14½c; Snowden's star, 14@15c; Barrett's electric light, 14@15½c.

COOPERAGE—We give the following as the nominal quotations:

Whiskey barrels	$1.80@1.75
Pork barrels	1.60@1.70
Lard tierces	1.35
Flour barrels, flat hoops	55@ 58
Flour barrels, round hoops	58@ 60

EGGS—Were in large supply to-day, and the market was dull at 14@15c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Oranges and lemons were in active demand, and prime fruit was firmly held at the quoted prices. Green apples were dull and the feeling was hardly so firm as at the close of last week. In dried fruits a fair business was doing at about previous rates. We quote:

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, $3.00@5.00; lemons, $5.00@6.00; oranges, Palermo, $4.00@5.00; oranges, Messina, $5.00@5.50.

DRIED FRUITS—Turkey prunes, 12@13c; French prunes, 15@16c; figs, drums, 17@18c; figs, currants, 11@12c; dates, 10@11c; apples, Southern, 9@11c; apples, Eastern, 11@11½c; apples, Michigan, 11@12c; peaches, halves, unpared, 10@11c; peaches, quarters, unpared, 9@11c; blackberries, ℔ lb, 18@19c; raspberries, ℔ lb, 40@45c; cherries, pitted, 40@45c; cherries, not pitted, 15@18c; raisins, layers, new, $4.00@4.25; raisins, seedless, $3.75@4.00.

NUTS—Almonds, soft-shelled, 30@32c; almonds, paper-shelled, Princess, 38@40c; peanuts, ℔ bu, $2.25@3.00; Brazil nuts, 17@18c; French walnuts, 15@16c; filberts, 15@16c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; pecans, Missouri, 15@18c.

FISH—There was no quotable change in any description of fish, except for mackerel and cod, a firmer feeling obtained, and the tendency in prices was rather to an advance. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, ½ brl	$ 7.50@ 7.75
Whitefish, No. 2, ½ brl	7.00@ 7.25
Trout, No. 1, ½ brl	6.00@ 6.25
Mackerel, No. 1, ½ brl	14.00@14.50
Mackerel, No. 2, ½ brl	9.50@10.00
Mackerel, large family, ½ brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, medium family, ½ brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra mess, ½ brl	17.00@17.50
Mackerel, extra mess, kits	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1 kits	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, 100 lbs	7.50@ 7.75
Codfish, Grand Bank	[illegible]
No. 1 bay herring	[illegible]
Scaled herring	[illegible]
Labrador herring, ℔ brl	[illegible]
Labrador herring, ½ brl	[illegible]
Pickled herring, No. 1, ℔ brl	4.50@ 5.00
Pickled herring, No. 1, ½ brl	4.00@ 4.25
Smoked halibut, ℔ 100 lbs	8.50@ 9.00

HAY—There was more doing in the hay market, and for timothy, of which the supply now in store is light, quotations were advanced 50c per ton to $16.00@16.50, on track. We now quote: Timothy, pressed, $15.00@15.50; prairie, pressed, $13.00@13.50; timothy, loose, on wagons, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, on wagons, $13.00@14.00. For delivery, $1.00@1.50.

HIDES—The demand was fair and sufficient to absorb the offerings, and the market remains steady as previously quoted. The following are the prices current: City green butchers', 8½@9c; country do, 7@7½c; green calf, 15@17c; kip, [illegible] dry, [illegible] 18c; dry salted, 15@17c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade was quiet, but no change of importance was made in quotations:

Bar iron	[illegible]
Horseshoe iron	[illegible]
Heavy band	[illegible]
Hoop and light band	[illegible]
Round and square	[illegible]
Oval	[illegible]
Half oval and half round	[illegible]
Sheet iron, common	[illegible]
Sheet iron, galvanized	[illegible]
Sheet iron, charcoal, 24	[illegible]
Sheet iron, Juniata, 24	11½@12½c
Norway nail rods	[illegible]
Plow steel, German	12 @13 c
Jenks' plow steel	14 @15 c
Spring and tire steel	12 @13 c
Spring and tire steel	10 @12 c

LEATHER—This market remains quiet at unchanged prices. We repeat our list:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 40@42c; city harness, 38@40c; country harness, 37@38c; fine, city, ℔ lb, 37@40c; kip, ℔ lb, 85c@$1.00; city upper, No. 1, ℔ ft, 30@35c; city upper, No. 2, ℔ ft, 28@30c; country upper, No. 1, 30@33c; collar, ℔ ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.20@1.40; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, light lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14@18 lbs, 33@35c; rough upper, damaged, 30@32c; Chicago sole, 32@34c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 30@32c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 45@47c; Philadelphia sole, 50@52c; harness, ℔ lb, 45@48c; kip, light, $1.15@1.30; kip, No. 1, medium, $1.10@1.15; kip, heavy, 70@85c; American calf, $1.25@1.40; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.70; French calf, 32 lbs, $1.70@2.00; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.50@1.90; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.10@1.50; French calf, Lemoine, ℔ dozen, $46.00@48.00; French calf, Jodot, ℔ dozen, $70.00@80.00; russet linings, ℔ dozen, $8.00@12.00.

MAPLE SUGAR—Was in good request and was salable at 16@18c for common to choice—chiefly at 17c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was a better demand for this line of goods, and a very firm feeling pervaded the market, although prices were without material alterations:

TIN—Box tin plate, I C, 10x14, $12.50; roofing tin, I C, $10.50; large pigs, 40c; small pigs, 42c; bar tin, 43c.

COPPER—Metallic, sheet, 39c; copper bottoms, 39c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 38c; tinned copper, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10c; first quality, sheet, 10½c; spelter, 11c.

WIRE—3 to 6, 9c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 and 11, 10½c; 12, 11c; 13 and 14, 13c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c.

NAILS—The demand was fair, and $4.50 rates were fully sustained: 10d@60d, ℔ keg, $4.50; 8d, ℔ keg, $4.50; 6d, ℔ keg, $4.75; 4d, ℔ keg, $5.00; 3d, ℔ keg, $5.75; 2d, ℔ keg, $7.00; fine blued, 3d, ℔ keg, $7.00; fine blued, 2d, $8.25.

OILS—The demand for oils was fair and the general market was firmer at quoted prices, which are as follows: Carbon, 28c; extra lard oil, $1.20@1.25; No. 1, $1.15; No. 2, $1.00; linseed, raw, 90@92c; linseed, boiled, $1.00@1.05; whale oil, $1.05@1.10; bank oil, 80@85c; straits, $1.00; lubricating (W. V.), 35@50c; turpentine, 50@52c; sperm oil, $2.50; elephant oil, $1.15@1.20; neatsfoot oil, $1.10@1.30.

RICE—The market was quiet but firm at former prices: Patna, 7@7½c; Carolina, 7½@8c; Arracan, 7½@7¾c.

SOAPS—There was about the usual demand for soaps, and quotations were steady as follows: German [illegible] 10c; foreign castile, 16@17c.

SUGARS—Despatches received here to-day are to the effect that prices have advanced ½c per lb in Eastern markets. The demand from all quarters was active. We, however, make no change in our list, which remains firm, as follows: Common to fair Cuba, 11½@11¾c; good to choice Cuba, 11⅞@12c; merchants' B R, 11½@12c; Columbia, C C, 9½@10c; good to choice Porto Rico, 11½@12c; powdered, crushed, and granulated, 13½@14c; New York circle A, 13½@14c; New York choice white, 12@13½c; extra C, 12½@13c; New York C, 12½@13c.

SYRUPS—The demand was fair, and prices were steady at the following range: New Orleans molasses, 75@80c; Philadelphia golden syrup, 65@75c; silver drips, 80@90c; Cuba molasses, 45@50c; New York extra sugar house syrup, 75@80c; Philadelphia beehive, 45@50c; Calvert silver drips, 90c@$1.00.

SODA AND SALERATUS—The market was only fairly active, but steady at unchanged prices: Pyle's, 9@9½c; none-such, 8@8½c; Babbitt's medicinal, 10@10½c; pure, 9½@9¾c; Deland's chemical, 9¼@10c; do healthy, 9@9½c; do pure, 9½@9c; Vischer's gilt edge, 9@9½c; gold medal, 9¼@9c.

SALT—There are no new features to note in connection with this market. The demand is fair, and quotations are comparatively firm, as follows: Fine, ℔ brl, $2.20; ordinary, coarse, ℔ brl, $2.25@2.30; ground solar, ℔ brl, $2.25; diamond C, ℔ brl, $2.50; Ashton dairy, ℔ bag, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $3.50@3.75.

STARCH—The demand was rather light, but quotations were firm and unchanged: Kingsford corn, 11½@12c; pure, 10@10½c; Peoria crystal, 9@9½c; satin, 10@11c; Peoria pure laundry, 9@9½c; Ottawa corn, 10½@11c; Walts' pure, 7½@8½c; Ottawa laundry, 7½@8c.

SPICES—We quote prices firm and unchanged: Allspice, 30@32c; cloves, 45@48c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.35@1.40; No. 2, $1.20@1.30; cassia, 60@65c; pepper, 30@32c.

SEEDS—We note the following transactions: Timothy—10 bags fair at $4.25; 9 bags choice at $4.50; 10 bags do at $4.30; 3 and 5 bags good at $4.00; 10 bags dirty at $3.50; 5 bags do at $3.50. Clover—15 bags good at $10.50; 5 bags do at $11.25; 10 bags at $11.00; 15 bags at $10.50; 5 bags at $11.25; 10 bags at $11.00. Millet—10 bags choice at $1.50. Hungarian—4 bags fair at $1.50. Flax—20 bags good at $1.90.

TEAS—We note a reduction of 5c per pound all round. The demand was active at the decline. We now quote as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 90c@$1.00; do, fair to good, 95c; do, fine and extra choice, $1.40@1.70; superior to fine imperial, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.15@1.20; good to fine Japan, 85@95c; colored natural leaf Japan, 90@95c; good to fine gunpowder, $1.10@1.30; choice to extra choice, $1.60@1.70.

TOBACCO—The tobacco market was firm and steady at unchanged prices. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, $1.00@1.15; choice, 85@95c; medium, 70@80c; common, 50@65c.

SMOKING—Choice, 90@95c; medium, 30@40c; common stems, 20@25c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90c@$1.00; half bright, 75@80c; black, sound, 65@70c.

WOOD—The wood market was dull and weak, with a declining tendency. The following were the nominal prices to-day: Beech, $9.00; Maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $7.00@7.50.

WOOL—The following are the prices now current: Tub, extra clean, 50@55c; tub, common, 45@50c; fleece, XX, good condition, light, 40@42c; fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy, 33@35c; fleece, X, good condition, light, 40@42c; fleece, X, bad condition, heavy, 33@35c; fleece, medium, good condition, light, 40@42c; fleece, medium, bad condition, heavy, 33@35c; fleece, coarse, light and clean, 40@42c; fleece, coarse, light and dingy, 40@42c; fleece, unwashed, fine, 20@25c; fleece, unwashed, coarse, 20@25c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 18.—The London markets closed dull.

PARIS, April 18.—Bourse closed firm, 74f 40c.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Breadstuffs firm. Corn buoyant at 30s. Provisions quiet. Lard, 63s 6d. Spirits petroleum, 1s 5d.

Cotton afloat, 325,000 bales, including 200,000 American. The shipments from Bombay since the last report to the 16th have been 30,000 bales.

HAVRE, April 18.—Cotton quiet, 131f afloat.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 18.—The steamship Hansa, from New York, arrived to-day.

FRANKFORT, April 18.—Bonds closed firm at 95¼.

HAVRE, April 18.—Cotton closed quiet; low middlings, to arrive, 130.

The Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Cattle—With total of 6,700 head, of which to-day the offerings were: 650 at Communipaw, 44 at One Hundredth street, and 43 at Weehawken, the market ½c better than Friday, but that much lower than a week ago. The quality averaged good, with some superior premium cattle of Minnesota, 9 and 10 cwt, at 17c, but mostly at such shrinkage as would reduce them to 17c. Good steers brought 15c; and inferior 13c, average being 15½c. A drove of Illinois steers, 7 cwt, brought 15@16½c; 60 Ohio, 8 cwt, 16@16½c; 40 Missouri, 6¾ cwt, 14c; a car of extra Canadas, 9 cwt, at 17½c, 58 lbs per cwt; a car of little 5¾ cwt Canadas at 13@14c. Market slow; stock not all sold. Rainy.

Sheep continue depressed, with 17,880 head for the week, and 21 cars fresh and 17 cars State today; very many unsold at night. Stock mostly sheared and worth 6@8c for 70 pounds up to 100 pounds and stock. The best car of State wool sheep, 108 lbs, brought 9c; 3 cars fine Ohio, sheared, 106 lbs, 7¾c; 1 car 75 lbs, 6½c; 1 car 70 lbs, thin wool sheep, 6c. The decline for the week is more than 1c.

Hogs—Number for the week, 16,170, and 20 cars to-day. A car still-fed, 165 pounds, brought 9c alive. Dressed steady at 12c for corn-fed.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Beef cattle in fair demand and a fraction lower; sales 1,700 head at 10@10¼c for extra, 8@9½c for fair to good, and 6@7½c for common.

Sheep in fair demand; sales 10,000 head at 5½@7½c for clipped; 7½@9c for wool sheep.

Hogs held firmly; sales 3,000 head at 13@13½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Cattle active at 4@8c for common to choice butchers'; 7@8c for choice shipping.

Hogs quiet at 7½@9c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The dry goods market is inactive, yet steady. The only change is a reduction of ½c in International 4-4 brown cottons, which are now selling at 9c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 18.—Crude petroleum quiet and firm: 11c bid for spot or seller April; no sellers. Buyer all the year, 14c. Refined steady with moderate demand for futures; sales 2,000 brls seller first half June at 28½c. We quote April 25@25½c; May, 25¾@26c; buyer all year, 29@30c bid, no sellers.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 18.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; sales of 1,600 bales at 23½c for middling uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 4,722 brls; shade firmer; sales of 7,500 brls at $4.60@4.80 for superfine State and Western; $4.90@5.10 for extra State; $4.90@5.25 for extra Western; $5.10@5.60 for white wheat extra; $4.75@5.40 for round hoop Ohio; $5.00@5.75 for extra St. Louis; $5.00@6.75 for good choice, including 2,000 brls extra Western and State, for export, at $4.75@4.85. Rye flour steady. Corn meal quiet. Wheat—Receipts, 22,000 bu; active and better; sales 90,000 bu; held at $1.08@1.10 for No. 2 spring; $1.12@1.14 for inferior to good No. 1 do; $1.18@1.30 for winter red and amber Western; 1.40 for white Michigan; $1.17 for white Western. Corn—Receipts, 26,000 bu; in good request and a shade better; sales of 60,000 bu at $1.12@1.15 for new and old mixed Western in store and afloat; $1.14 for new white Southern. Oats—Receipts, 3,106 bu; market firmer; sales of 72,000 bu at 58@60c for Western in store; 60@61c afloat, and 63@64c for Ohio stock.

GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE—Wheat, 1,737,188 bu; corn, 325,191 bu; oats, 650,409 bu; barley, 338,484 bu; malt, 38,000 bu; peas, 4,300 bu; rye, 61,860 bu.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee firm and quiet. Sugar firm; sales of 1,500 hhds at 9@9½c for Cuba; 9½@9⅞c for Porto Rico, and 11½@12c for Demerara. Molasses steady.

HOPS—Quiet.

HAY—Dull.

LINSEED OIL—Dull, at 94@95c for cask.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and lower; sales of 400 brls at $27.62 for mess; $27.50@27.75 for prime; $24.00@25.00 for prime mess; also, 500 brls mess, buyer's option, at $27.75. Beef steady; sales of 400 brls at $10.00@12.00 for new plain mess; $14.00@17.00 for new extra mess. Tierce beef firm; sales of 75 tcs at $25.00@26.00 for prime mess; $24.00 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales of 200 brls at $25.00@30.00 for new. Cut meats steady; sales of 150 pkgs at 10¾@12c for shoulders; 14@15c for hams. Middles quiet and unchanged; sales of 50 boxes long clear at 15c. Lard heavy and a shade lower; sales of 400 tcs at 15@15⅝c for steam; 15¾@16c for kettle-rendered. Butter quiet and heavy at 14@20c for Ohio. Cheese quiet and firm at 15@17½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 45@46c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

LATER.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed a shade firmer, with a moderate export and home trade demand. Wheat very quiet and firm for export and milling demand; $1.08@1.10 for No. 2 spring, and at $1.21@1.30 for winter red and amber. Rye quiet and steady. Corn active and firm at 94@98c for Western, in store and afloat; $1.12@1.15 for Ohio. Oats scarce and firm at $1.10@1.12 for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork settled at $27.50@27.62 for mess. Beef firm and in fair demand. Cut meats quiet and steady. Bacon nominal. Lard in fair request; sales of 1,000 tcs prime steam at 15¼@15½c on spot; 15⅝c seller April.

BUTTER—Steady at 14@28c.

WHISKEY—Firmer; sales 250 brls Western at $1.03@1.04 free, closing at $1.05.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at 80c for No. 2; 72@73c for No. 3. Oats firm; 40c for No. 2. Corn and barley nominal. Rye firm and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Nominally 3@3½c to Buffalo and Oswego.

RECEIPTS—1,000 brls flour, 23,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—1,000 brls flour, 18,000 bu wheat.

5:30 P. M.—Wheat steady at 80c for No. 2; 73@73c for No. 3; sales light.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong; choice wheat advanced 2c. Wheat very firm; prime amber, $1.35@1.40. Corn firmer; white, $1.08@1.10; yellow, $1.05. Oats steady at [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat a shade better; amber Michigan, $1.04½; No. 1 red, $1.05½; No. 2 do, $1.02; No. 1 white, 98c. Oats ½c better; No. 1, 46½c; No. 2, 44c.

CLOVER SEED—$9.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,400 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 18.—COTTON—Quiet and firm at 21c; receipts, 700 bales; exports, 1,700.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Corn active at $1.06@1.10. Oats active at 65@68c.

HAY—Dull; $26.00@27.00.

PROVISIONS—Lard steady; 16@17c. Pork scarce; held $28.50. Bulk shoulders and sides, 11@13½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 13@13½c; sides, 16@17½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—TOBACCO—Active and strong.

COTTON—Nominal at 21c.

HEMP—Steady and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $3.90@4.15 for fall super; $4.25@4.50 for X; $5.00@5.50 for XXX. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring, 86c; choice Minnesota, 95@96c; No. 3 red fall, $1.00@1.05; No. 1 do, $1.14. Corn heavy at 83@86c for mixed; 85@90c for yellow; 90@92c for white. Oats heavy at 53@58c. Rye steady at 78@77c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at $1.00.

GROCERIES—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and irregular; pork, $28.75@29.00 for original. Dry salt meats—Small sales; shoulders, packed, 11c; clear rib, 15c; clear, 15½c; bacon shoulders, 11½@12c; clear rib, 15½@16c; clear, 16½@16¾c. Lard quiet at 15¾@16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; hogs, 500 head.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; red, $1.25@1.30. Rye held at $1.00. Corn unsettled; yellow, $1.05@1.12. Oats steady at 62c.

PETROLEUM—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $28.00@28.50. Lard, 16½c.

WHISKEY—$1.01@1.03.

WHISKEY—Firm and scarce at $1.04@1.05.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $5.10@5.40. Wheat in moderate demand at $1.10@1.12; receipts light. Corn in fair demand at 85@87c. Oats firmer, at 54@60c. Barley and rye unchanged.

COTTON—Firmer; middling, 22c.

TOBACCO—Firm; receipts light.

WHISKEY—Good demand and prices advancing; sales at 99@$1.00; closing at the latter, and not much offering.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork held at $28.00@28.50, the latter for the best city brands; no sales. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, 10¾c; sides, 13¾@14¼@14½c for rib, clear rib, and clear. Bacon quiet but firm; shoulders sold at 11¾@12c; sides, 15¾@15⅞c for clear rib, and 16¼@16⅜c for clear. Sugar cured hams, 16@18½c; demand fair. Lard held at 16c for prime kettle.

BUTTER—Dull; prime to choice, 25@30c.

EGGS—Drooping; closing at 16c.

OIL—No change in oils.

SEEDS—Clover seed scarce and firm at 18½c ℔ lb. Timothy firm and light supply at $4.00@4.25. Flax, $1.90.

MONETARY—Gold, 113¼ buying. Exchange firm; fair demand.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 1c higher; No. 1 white, $1.08@1.10. Corn scarce at 90c. Oats, State, 52c. Barley, $1.35@1.60 per cental.

CLOVER SEED—$10.50.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Rye flour quiet at $4.75@5.00. Wheat quiet without important change. Oats quiet and held at 52c for State. Corn quiet and nominally unchanged. Rye, 95@98c. Barley held at 95c@$1.00 for State and Canada.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined on spot, 22½@23c; crude, $5.12.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED....April 17 and 18.

Schr G. Ellen, White River, 80 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Kate Lyons, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.

Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.

Schr Emma, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 41 m lath.

Schr Len Higby, Pentwater, 195 m shingles.

Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 135 m lumber, 70 m lath.

Schr Kate E. Howard, Holland, 50 m staves and heading.

Schr Kechum, Manitowoc, 2,400 ties, 3 m posts.

Schr Queen of the West, Wolf River, 5,375 posts.

Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 3,000 ties.

Schr Sea Gem, Manitowoc, 98 cords wood, 2,500 posts.

Schr Catchpole, Jacksonport, 7,800 posts.

Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr Dawn, Saugatuck, 35 m lumber, 140 m shingles.

Schr Maine, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 700 m shingles.

Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.

Schr J. Bean, Jr., Pentwater, 140 m lumber, 30 m shingles.

Schr Emeline, Grand Haven, 100 cds wood.

Schr W. F. Willard, Grand Haven, 90 cds wood.

Schr Norway, Muskegon, 3,200 ties.

Schr Geo. F. Foster, Lincoln, 92 m lumber.

Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, 120 cds bark.

Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 110 cds slabs.

Schr Guide, South Haven, 47 cds wood.

Schr Joe Vilas, Wolf River, 3,800 ties.

Scow Trio, Saugatuck, 65 m lumber.

Scow Forest, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 40 m lath.

Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 135 m lumber, 55 m pickets.

Schr Mariner, Pier Newton, 48 cds wood.

Schr Jesse Phillips, Manitowoc, 2,700 railroad ties, 100 piles.

Schr Gipsey, Wolf River, 4 m posts, 80 cds wood.

Schr Josephine Dresden, Holland, 75 cds wood.

Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 60 m lath, 15 cds wood.

Schr Lizzie Throop, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 200 m shingles.

Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 80 cds bark.

Schr Louisa McDonald, Manitowoc, 3 m ties, 700 telegraph poles.

Schr Geo. Willett's Pier, 55 cds wood.

Schr Sardinia, Manitowoc, 37 m ties.

Schr Ardent, Pentwater, 45 cds wood, 97 pkgs fish.

Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 85 cds wood.

Scow Hercules, Carleton, 90 cds bark.

Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 10 cds wood, 160 piles.

Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, 3,500 ties.

Schr R. B. Hubbard, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.

Schr U. S. Grant, Portage Lake, 75 m lumber, 640 m shingles, and sundries.

Schr Felton, Kewaunee, 3,500 ties.

Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.

Schr Ben Flint, Manistee, 100 m lumber.

Schr Illinois, Kewaunee, 80 cds bark.

Stmr Alpena, Milwaukee, 187 brls flour, 100 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop New Era, Grand Haven, no cargo.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 1,000 ties, 30 m lumber, 200 bu potatoes.

Prop Lady Franklin, Manitowoc, light.

Schr Colonel H. C. Heg, Centerville, 141 cds wood.

Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber.

Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.

Schr Vermont, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Schr Eliza Day, Manitowoc, 500 telegraph poles, 200 ties.

Scow Ahnapee, Manitowoc, 12 cords wood.

Scow Blackhawk, Lincoln, 100 m lumber, and sundries.

Barge C. Mears, Grand Haven, 12,000 cedar posts, 90 m shingles, 60 piles.

Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 4,000 ties.

Brig Pilgrim, Manitowoc, 3,000 ties, 1,700 telegraph poles, 1,000 posts.

Schr Denmark, Jacksonport, 3,853 cedar posts.

CLEARED....April 17 and 18.

Stmr Saginaw, Escanaba, 1,500 [illegible] hay, and sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 6 brls pork, and sundries.

Prop Oswegatchie, Ogdensburg, 3,600 bu corn, 350 brls flour, 7 brls pork.

Prop Van Raalte, Holland, 100 bu oats, 35 bu corn, and sundries.

Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop New Era, Grand Haven, no cargo.

Bark James F. Joy, Escanaba, no cargo.

Bark Lafrinier, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.

Brig Fashion, Cedar River, sundries.

Schr Nevada, Kingston, 16,651 bu wheat.

Schr A. Rust, Pestigo, no cargo.

Schr North, Kewaunee, no cargo.

Prop Lady Franklin, Manitou Island, no cargo.

Bark America, Sturgeon Bay, no cargo.

Schr Colonel H. C. Heg, Centerville, no cargo.

Schr Florence, Grand Haven, no cargo.

Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, no cargo.

Schr T. Sillett, Oswego, 21,500 [illegible]

Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, no cargo.

Barge C. Mears, Grand Haven, no cargo.

Bark Glenbolah, Buffalo, 25,184 bu wheat.

Prop Canisteo, Buffalo, 26,000 bu wheat.

Schr Denmark, Jacksonport, no cargo.

Schr Mariner, Pier Newton, no cargo.

Schr Gipsey, Free Soil, 5 tons hay, 5 brls pork, 10 brls flour, and sundries.

Schr L. Ludington, Fish Creek, 300 bu oats.

Schr Lizzie Throop, Muskegon, no cargo.

Schr Goshawk, Cleveland, no cargo.

Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, no cargo.

Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, no cargo.

Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, no cargo.

Schr Albatross, Menominee, 100 brls salt, 20 brls beef, and sundries.

Schr G. A. Green, Willett's Pier, no cargo.

Schr Ardent, Pentwater, no cargo.

Scow I. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, no cargo.

Scow Hercules, Carleton, no cargo.

Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, no cargo.

Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, no cargo.

Bark Menominee, Menominee, 100 brls flour, 100 bu wheat, 200 bu potatoes, and sundries.

Bark Norman, Little Sturgeon, 12 brls beef, and sundries.

Brig C. I. Hutchinson, Menominee, 5 brls pork, 5 brls beef, and sundries.

Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 20,174 bu wheat.

Schr Emeline, Bailey's Harbor, sundries.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

BRIDGEPORT, April 18, 12:45 P. M.—CLEARED—J. H. Walker, Lemont, light; C. W. Walker, Lemont, light; H. G. Loomis, Lemont, light; Constitution, Lemont, light; Onward, Lemont, light; Reaper, Lemont, light; Montauk, Joliet, light; Oak Leaf, Peoria, 96 brls beef. [illegible]

ARRIVED—Admiral, Big Run, 72 yds stone; Augusta, Big Run, 70 yds stone; Gen. Judd, Lemont, 74 yds stone; E. H. Frisbee, Lemont, 81 yds stone; H. Ross, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Henrietta, Lemont, [illegible] yds stone; Geo. Zimmer, Lemont, 74 yds stone; Sun Ohio, Lemont, 72 yds stone; E. and T. Lemont, 75 yds stone; E. H. Atkins, Lemont, 75 yds stone; Lady Franklin, Lemont, 80 yds stone; [illegible] Walker, Lemont, 73 yds stone; [illegible] Thunderbolt, Seneca, [illegible] yds stone; [illegible] Joliet, 90 yds stone; [illegible] Lockport, 90 yds stone; Arabia, Lockport, 83 yds stone; [illegible] and Stripes, Channahon, 300,000 lbs corn; [illegible] Joliet Mound, 300,000 lbs corn; [illegible] LaSalle, 4,000 bu corn; [illegible] LaSalle, 3,500 bu corn; [illegible] Ottawa, 5,200 bu corn; [illegible] Waterloo, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn.

BRIDGEPORT, April 18—9 P. M.—CLEARED—[illegible] Lemont, light; D. Hess, Lemont, light; H. Walker, Lemont, light; E. and T., [illegible] light; [illegible] Lemont, light; [illegible] Lemont, light; Lady Franklin, Lemont, light; Thunderbolt, light; Charles Nisbet, Joliet, light; Geo. Judd, [illegible] 10 brls [illegible] St. Louis, 150,000 feet lumber; Scotia, St. Louis, 120,000 feet lumber; Orion, St. Louis, 120,000 feet lumber; Illinois, Ottawa, 2,420 [illegible] Augusta, Lockport, 1,000 feet lumber; E. Durham, Peoria, 90,330 feet lumber.

ARRIVED—H. S. Carpenter, Morris, light.

Lake Freights.

No charters were reported at this port yesterday and rates were entirely nominal.

DETROIT, April 18.—On Friday our market was very dull. Shippers are making very few inquiries and seem unwilling to allow the rates demanded by carriers. No tonnage offering, vessels are firm in their views. No engagements were reported, and rates are without quotable change.

Miscellaneous Items.

GOOD NEWS—OPENING OF THE STRAITS OF MACKINAC.—The following despatch was received yesterday afternoon at 1:30, from Detroit: "The propellers City of New York and City of Concord have arrived from Milwaukee and Chicago." The following table shows the opening of the Straits of Mackinac for the past seventeen years:

[illegible]	April 17
[illegible]	April 21
[illegible]	April 23
[illegible]	April 19

FROM ESCANABA.—The following despatch was received yesterday from that point: "Steamer Saginaw arrived ... Little ice at the Bay. Wind, southeast."

NAVIGATION TO LAKE SUPERIOR OPEN.—MARQUETTE, April 17.—Navigation to Lake Superior is open at this end of the route.

The mail which arrived from Sault Ste. Marie today brings the intelligence that the canal there, the Sault Canal and Mud Lake are all entirely clear of ice, and boats could pass through them if they were there.

DEPTH OF WATER.—At Windsor, Mich., there is sufficient depth to admit heavy draught propellers, [illegible] Chambers [illegible] sold in [illegible] Franklin [illegible] loaded and [illegible] to the North Channel [illegible]

the propeller Idaho, of the W. T. Co.'s line, passed that point on Sunday, bound for Chicago, with a cargo of general merchandise. It is reported that there is no ice in Lake Erie.

APPOINTMENT.—Captain T. O'Driscoll has been appointed Harbor Master at Milwaukee.

AT BAY CITY.—A despatch says: "The ice at the mouth of the bay has disappeared, the strong south wind for the last two days having driven it out of sight of land. Navigation may, therefore, be safely considered open."

TRANSFERS.—The following are the latest transfers at Milwaukee:

The Commerce, S. C. & Wm. E. Dewies to Andrew Rudy; consideration, $2,000.

Steamer Ahnapee, Alfred Eaton to D. F. Albert, one-half; consideration, $2,500.

ANOTHER NEW PROPELLER.—M. Mackay, of Hamilton, was in town on Friday, making arrangements for the building of a new propeller, to be ready for the opening of navigation in 1871. The proposed new vessel will be built by Shickluna, her dimensions and carrying capacity being about the same as those of the Alma, Dominion, and Dominion. It is also Mr. Mackay's intention to sell the schooner Garibaldi, rebuilt the past winter at the dry dock here. So says the St. Catharines Journal.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D., the Regular Old Established Dr. Clarke, 153 South Clark st., Great Monroe.

CONFIDENTIALLY CONSULTED.

Female Pills (from Paris) $2.00 per box by mail. Special care directed ... ...

Address letters Dr. F. D. CLARKE, 153 South Clark st., Chicago.

Private Consultations.

[illegible] DR. J. SANGER, 47 Lake st. [illegible] Private diseases [illegible] speedily treated. Also, [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible] Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

For all diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, for dyspepsia and indigestion Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for liver complaint.

These popular medicines have been before the public nearly forty years, and the reputation they have attained renders it useless to puff them. Thousands who have been benefited by their use testify to their merits.

It may be asked, by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver, and bowels into an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and remove the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy humors therein, prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid digestion, tone up the stomach, make good, rich blood, and, as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schenck's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general directions how to use his medicines, can be had gratis, or sent by mail, by addressing his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Dr. Raphael

Describes disease without any information from the patient, and cures without any experimenting or the use of mercury. [illegible] 165 East Madison st., up stairs. Consultations free. [illegible] "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Wheaton's Ointment

WILL CURE THE ITCH.

Wheaton's Ointment will cure salt rheum.
Wheaton's Ointment cures old sores.
Wheaton's Ointment cures all diseases of the skin.
Price 50 cents; by mail, 60 cents. All druggists sell it.
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

Wedlock.

THE BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY.—Essays for Young Men, on the honor and happiness of Marriage, and the evils and dangers of Celibacy, with sanitary help for the attainment of man's true position in life. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability, and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than [illegible] being in use. All warranted satisfactory or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

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FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
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226 and 228 Lake st., Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Rates of Passage Reduced.

Steamer sails every fortnight, DIRECT TO LONDON, from Pier No. 3, N. R.

ATALANTA, PINKHAM, April 16, at 8 p. m.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80 in currency; steerage, $30 in currency. Steerage passage, from London to Havre, $32.50 in currency. [illegible] through to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam [illegible] For passage apply to [illegible] York, or to JAS. WARRACK, corner LaSalle and Madison sts., Chicago. For freight at 54 South st., N. Y. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., at 12 o'clock noon on the 5th and 21st, [illegible] [illegible] with CONSTITUTION [illegible] One hundred pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. [illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer AMERICA, leaving April 1st, 1870. For freight and passage tickets and all further information apply at the office [illegible] New York (F. R. BABY, Agent), or at General Western Agency, corner LaSalle and Madison sts., Chicago. J. A. WARRACK, Agent.

REVALENTA FOOD.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

[illegible] DU BARRY'S Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD [illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Office, northwest corner of Clark and Lake sts. [illegible] Depot—North Wells st.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Union Depot, foot of Lake st.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Depot—Corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts. Ticket Office, 56 South Clark st.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, foot of Lake st. [illegible]

[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Western Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

(Continued from First Page.)

important question. It is a retrograde movement in the wrong direction, and should not be made by the Constitutional Convention. We should permit the people to determine these things for themselves. I hope that this article will be stricken out, and then, when we reach Section 44, we will strike that out, and leave this question exactly as it stands in the old constitution; and no man in the State can then vote against the adoption of the new constitution on that ground, because it will be identically the same as the old constitution. We can strike out Section 44 in the legislative article.

MR. SEDGWICK. Mr. Chairman: I am certainly very much astonished by the doctrine enunciated by the distinguished gentleman from Fulton (Mr. Ross), especially as he has been considered the wheel-horse in the Democratic party here.

Sir, if I understand anything about the Democratic party, it is still that majorities shall rule.

Now, he asks us what right the majority of the people of the State of Illinois have to say that Sangamon County shall not make appropriations to railroads. I answer that Sangamon County is a part of the State of Illinois, and being a part, if the people are in a minority, according to the good old Democratic rule, they must submit.

MR. ROSS. Mr. Chairman: I would submit that the good old Democratic rule is, to let every person and community mind their own business, and not interfere with the affairs of other people and other communities. Let Sangamon County attend to its own affairs and be content therewith; thus bringing representation and taxation down to the people in localities and neighborhoods. That is the true theory.

MR. SEDGWICK. Mr. Chairman: If that is the good old Democratic rule, why, then, I may steal; I may do what I please, without anybody's right to question. Is that the doctrine?

MR. RICE. Mr. Chairman: I know, that in the view which some gentlemen take of this question, it is very captivating to talk of submitting everything to the people. Now, there are some questions that belong to the people of the whole State; there are other questions that belong to counties, and to cities, and to townships, and to districts, and it is no fair test of sound principle, or, if the gentleman from DeKalb (Mr. Sedgwick) chooses to use the other term, of *Democracy*, to say that that which concerns a community locally, ought to be submitted to the whole body of the people of the State. That which concerns the policy of the State, or the interest of the State, ought not to be submitted, because it is purely a State question, to a majority of the people of the United States; nor ought a question that concerns a county, that is peculiarly local, that affects that community, and the burdens of supporting which are to be borne by that community, to be submitted to the people of the whole State. If a large portion of the people of this State have got all the railroads they want by this very system, and are interested in defeating rival roads and the business and growth of rival cities, I ask if it is fair, when a community that has not got these advantages propose to obtain them at their own expense, and at their own cost—I ask if it is fair to submit that question to a vote of the people who have already obtained those advantages, and are anxious to defeat any other rival interest?

I am opposed to the proposition for the reasons that I have stated, and it is the business of the counties and of the cities that desire these facilities and who propose to bear the burden of them, if a burden it is, to decide whether they will have them or not, and not the business of the people of the whole State. If the gentleman's county has got all the railroads that the people want, I ask what right he has to demand of my county—if they propose to take stock in a road and obtain the same advantages which his county has already acquired—what right he has to say that the people of my county shall not have these railroad facilities if they have a mind to pay for them? It is unfair and it is unjust, and I am opposed to submitting this proposition the people of the whole State? It is not a question, in the shape in which it comes up, that properly belongs to the people of the whole State; it is a question that belongs to each particular municipality to determine for itself, and the gentleman from Fulton (Mr. Ross) is right, and it is perfectly consistent with his position as a "war-horse" of the Democratic party, if the gentleman from DeKalb (Mr. Sedgwick) chooses to use that as a means of holding him up as stultifying himself before the country for opposing the opposition. It is perfectly consistent with the Democratic principle. Nothing else is consistent. It is a sort of Federal notion—the notion of centralization of power—that every local community has got to consult the entire State, or that every State has to consult a majority of the people of the United States, upon every State or local question.

MR. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman: I did hope that this question had been sufficiently discussed, so that the principle involved in it would not receive any more attention, and that when it was proposed to remove the objections that were urged against the adoption of Section 44, that the friends of this restriction would have been met half way by those who opposed the adoption of this restriction, upon the ground that it was a restriction upon the right of the people to tax themselves. It was urged, when this question was being debated before, that this was neither more no less than a proper protection of property, and if it can be urged that a particular locality have the right to violate the rights of public property, because a majority of that locality are willing to do it for the time being, why may it not with the same propriety be urged that it is proper Democratic doctrine to say that a particular locality shall make their laws in regard to the life and liberty of citizens, and, if they choose, to adopt a code of capital offenses, that shall be enforced in that particular locality? Why should they not have the right to adopt a rule by which a majority of the people may take the property of a minority, and subject it to the notions of what may be a proper investment?

I will very briefly state why there is a question, aside from the abstract question of right, involved in it; aside from the fact that I consider it my duty to stand here to protect every citizen of the State, even to protect them against the encroachments of the majorities, if you choose to put it in that form. Why are our bills of rights—why are our limitations here, unless it is for the protection of life, liberty, and property against any sudden action of majorities that might arise? The same question is involved here.

But there is reason why we do, throughout this whole State, feel interested in this question. It is well known that there are laws now in force by which we do feel it, whether we choose to adopt this plan in our localities or not. It is known that upon our statutes there is a law, by which counties and towns are encouraged to vote these subscriptions, to vote these loans, because they are allowed to retain their State taxes to pay them with. There is another statute creating a Board of Equalization, to equalize the assessments of this State. Now, sir, the County of Fulton may loan its credit, subscribe its bonds for $1,000,000. What inducement is held out to the County of Fulton to do it, in order to pay that debt? They can be told that, as the laws now stand, they will not pay it; and virtually, in view of these two provisions, they do not pay it. And why? Because all increase of taxation in that county is to be retained by that county to pay its debts. The State Board of Equalization cannot reduce assessments; therefore, suppose Fulton County should choose to assess its property twice as large as it formerly assessed it, does that affect us? The gentleman from Fulton (Mr. Ross) says it is a matter for Fulton County. I say it is a matter for us. Suppose they double up their assessments. Do we not feel it? Can the Board of Equalization do any further than to equalize the assessments of the State? They do equalize it, by which the assessments in Fulton County are reduced somewhat; the assessments in Winnebago County are raised somewhat; and what is the effect? The assessments in both counties are higher than they were before, and higher than they should be. What follows? The increase of tax in Fulton County remains with Fulton County, to pay the debt of Fulton County. The increased taxes in Winnebago County go to the treasury of the State, to run this State Government with.

Now, that is the practical operation of the laws that are now in force in this State; the practical operation of these subscriptions—of these county and city debts; and while that permission stands, that is the inducement for all hands to procure that kind of legislation.

Now, it is eminently proper and manifestly just, that the assessments of this State should be equalized, so that the assessments and taxes of different counties and localities of the State should be equal, and according to the value of the property.

But there are different inducements held out to different localities to assess their property high, because, by so doing, in one place they keep the taxes which they pay by assessing it high, while in the other places they pay it. That is the difference, and that is the reason why I say we do feel an interest in the question, beside what we regard to be our duty, to protect the minorities throughout our State, and preserve a correct principle in the constitution. I do not believe—notwithstanding the practice has received the sanction of some courts—I do not believe that it is sound in principle. I do not believe that it is right, or can ever be justified, for a municipal corporation to compel the minority of its people to engage in these speculations against their will, and against their sense of propriety.

MR. WASHBURN. Mr. Chairman: It is strange to me to see how men's interests will control their opinions. It is contended here that the true Democratic doctrine is that every man has the right to do as he pleases with his own. I believe that the true Democratic doctrine is that each individual should be left to enjoy the rights of life, person, and property, provided he does not trespass on the rights of other men. That is the old Democratic doctrine. I do not know whether it is Republican or not. Then comes up the question as to the right of majorities. The true Democratic theory of government is that majorities have the right to rule. I believe they do, and that nobody else but majorities have the right to rule; but this should be limited to the right to rule in all respects necessary for the purposes of government; and I doubt whether the men who stand up in favor of the right of these counties to take stock or subscribe donations for the purpose of building railroads or aiding corporations, can justify their position on this principle—the right of a majority, or a two-thirds majority, or any kind of majority, to take the funds of their neighbors and appropriate them for the purpose of building railroads, or any other internal improvements. My opinion is that this is a departure from the true theory of the government; and let me say to the gentleman from McHenry (Mr. Church), it stands on the same theory when doing the same thing with regard to the public schools. It stands precisely on the same grounds as do the public schools. The gentleman from McHenry (Mr. Church) shakes his head in dissent. But, unless he can prove to me that the children in this State belong to the State instead of their parents, I still maintain the assertion; and if he undertakes to justify it on the ground of public interest, then the community might say that public interest would justify it in behalf of appropriations to railroads. There is no other difference, unless we can absolutely say that the minors of the parents of the State belong to the people of the State, instead of to their parents. It can be justified only on the ground that public interest demands it. While I believe the true theory is, that neither constitution nor laws nor majorities should undertake to control private individuals, except where it is absolutely necessary for the purpose of government, and that the true theory is that no two of my neighbors have the right to put their hands into my pocket and take out money for any private purpose; yet, in regard to the building of railroads and other internal improvements, the thing has been so long acted upon and acquiesced in, not only by the people of Illinois, but by those of every State in the Union, that it is rather late in the day for us to come up now and deny it. It has been acquiesced in for the last thirty-five or forty years. Whatever may be the truth or falsity of the principle, counties, cities, towns, and every State in the Union have perhaps acted on the same principle—the right of majorities to put their hands in the pockets of minorities, and donate their property for the purpose of internal improvements. It has been so long acted upon, that, whatever be the true theory, it is rather late to come up now and deny it; and that is the very thing sought to be effected by the proposition now pending before this convention—that is, that we go back forty years, behind the action and legislation of the whole country for more than forty years, and undertake to begin anew on the right principle. I must confess, for one, that if the people of Illinois would be willing to act on this theory throughout, from beginning to end, I would be willing to join the reformation; but as things stand at the present time, I am not quite ready to join it. For one portion of the State have obtained all these railway conveniences they desire, and my portion of the State not having obtained those benefits—while it may be right to begin this reform, I am not willing to join it unless you make it applicable to all subjects.

MR. [illegible]. Mr. Chairman: I regret that the discussion has taken this form. I had hoped that the committee would confine its labors to perfecting the section, instead of [illegible] a struggle over the existence of the section itself.

I am surprised to hear some of my friends on the left affirm the doctrine that voting subscriptions or gratuities to railways, or in aid of private improvements, is a matter that interests nobody but the particular locality that so votes. I am astonished to hear gentlemen of the ability and legal attainments of my friends from Fulton (Mr. Ross) and from Montgomery (Mr. Rice) maintain such untenable propositions. The fact is that this section affects every county equally, in proportion to the tax it pays. The leading motive at this time for voting so profusely hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars of gratuities to railroads, in every portion of the State, is to build those railroads out of the State Treasury. It is the vicious law of 1869 that causes these reckless appropriations to be going on all over the State. There is a rivalry—a struggle—between the various counties and localities in half this State as to which shall plunge most deeply into the State Treasury. It is of vital [illegible], and when gentlemen claim that it is a mere local question that does not affect the interests of the whole people, they simply look at one side of that question, and fail to comprehend the [illegible] question.

Mr. Chairman, if the County of [illegible] [illegible]

ing, shall pay into the State Treasury $60,000 a year in excess of her proper proportion of the burdens of the State Government. If the County of Sangamon involves herself in the same way, and diverts $160,000 of taxes that should pass into the State Treasury, that $160,000 must be made good by the County of McLean, in addition to her own proportions of the burdens of the State Government. And so to the extent of every subscription to railways in every portion of this State in which money is voted under the law of 1869, the other portions of the State are taxed to make good the amount so diverted from the State Treasury. I say, therefore, it is a question of peculiar interest to every taxpayer in every county, in every city, and in every municipality of the State of Illinois; and the proper form of determining this question is that proposed by this committee—to submit it to a direct vote of the people, all being interested in it, and let them pass upon it at the ballot-box. Not arguing the question raised by the gentleman from McHenry (Mr. Church), of the right of the majority to take the property of the minority and give it to a third person—I say, not raising this grave question, which lies behind the proposition under discussion, but accepting the general proposition that such may be done, then this is a proposition to be voted upon directly and apart from the main body of the constitution. I understand one objector to say that if this article was submitted separately, it would involve the defeat of the constitution. How so? If this article is carried, it will be a portion of the existing constitution. Voting down the new constitution won't defeat it. Adopting the new constitution, and adopting this article, gives it no more validity than voting down the new constitution and adopting this article. It therefore stands and falls upon its own merits.

If it receives the sanction of a majority of the electors, it becomes a part of the constitution, whether it is the old or the new one. If it is voted down, the old or the new constitution stands or falls by the vote cast for or against the new one. Hence, this is a separate and independent proposition, and must not, and should not, be entangled with the constitution proper; and that, as I understand, is the purpose of the committee who reported it.

I do not propose to enter into a discussion on the merits of the question. My purpose in rising was to refute the point made by the gentleman from Fulton (Mr. Ross), and some others, that this was a matter which was nobody's business but that of the mere locality voting bonuses to railways. I contend that it is everybody's business in all parts of the State. It is absurd to affirm that a county, a city, or a township, is an independent portion of the State, or is a sovereignty in any sense as against the whole State. A county or town has no more right to set itself up against the will of the State in this matter, than it would have to enact laws independent of the State Legislature.

I cannot understand how any lawyer can affirm that any local municipality has rights that are not common to the people of the State, and not under the control of the people's Legislature or the people's convention. We do not recognize an hundred and two counties with sovereign powers within our State, and two thousand independent townships or precincts. The State has conferred on these municipalities, for local purposes, certain powers, [illegible]. Whatever authority counties and other local municipalities have to vote money to private corporations, they derive from the State Government, and nowhere else. Individuals may donate their money to whom they please; but political corporations cannot vote taxes and mortgages on the property of the people without direct and express authority from the sovereign power of the State.

It is, therefore, a question that interests all portions of the State, whether any municipality shall vote gratuities to private corporations, and divert a portion of the State taxes from the State Treasury to pay the interest and principal on bonds so voted. And this is not a party question, and cannot be made such, but is a highly important pecuniary proposition, which interests every tax-payer in Illinois. This is all I propose to say on the subject at present.

The Antrell Murder Trial at Jacksonville—History of the Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, April 18.—This afternoon the trial of Thomas C. Antrell, indicted for the alleged murder of his brother, Sansom C. Antrell, in December last, commenced here in the Morgan County Circuit Court. Mr. William H. Barnes, of the Jacksonville bar, and William Brown, State's Attorney, appear for the people, and Messrs. Ketchum & Dellew for the prisoner. Nearly four hours were occupied in empanelling a jury. Mr. Brown then proceeded to open the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Ketchum for the prisoner.

The facts in the case are briefly these: On Christmas Eve last the prisoner and his brother came to Jacksonville, and whilst here became considerably intoxicated. About dusk they started home on a sled. After starting, and when they had reached the western suburbs of the city, an altercation occurred between them, resulting from a dispute in regard to the relative speed of their horses. After angry words had passed between them, the prisoner jumped from the sled and swore that he was a horse that never was rode. The deceased then leaped from the sled and struck at the prisoner. A scuffle followed, and when the prisoner and deceased returned to the sled, the latter was bleeding profusely, having received several wounds, inflicted by a pocket-knife. The day following the wounded man died, and the prisoner came to Jacksonville and surrendered himself to an officer, and, after a preliminary examination, was committed to jail, where he has been confined ever since.

The case excites considerable interest here. The examination of witnesses commences to-morrow.

Quincy City Election.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, April 18, 11:30 p. m.—The election to-day has been the most exciting city election ever witnessed in this city. Both candidates for Mayor are very popular, and the fight between them is confined to a strictly party issue. The colored vote has been cast solidly Republican, we believe, without one exception. The election thus far has passed off without any disturbance, the colored citizens in every instance going immediately to their work. At 10 o'clock to-night it was thought that the Republicans would elect their Mayor, but at this writing the Democrats claim a majority of 25 to 100 votes. However, the official count may change this, and the Republicans have strong hopes yet of electing their Mayor.

12 o'clock, midnight—The Democrats still claim the victory, though we are yet without the official count.

City Election at Bloomington.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 18.—At the city election, held here to-day, T. J. Bunn, Democrat, was elected Mayor, over A. J. Merriman, Republican, and M. Pike, Prohibition, by 300 majority. Aldermen the same as last year.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The Parepa-Rosa Troupe, after their week's rest, opened their week's season last evening at the Opera House, with their customary large audience. The opera was "The Marriage of Figaro," which has achieved a great popularity wherever they have given it, except in New York. In that city the success was rather a popular than a critical one, but the critical opinion was so evidently the result of the most absurd ignorance that it lost all its force. In this case, at least, the people knew more than the critics, for, notwithstanding the outcry of the latter, they welcomed this grand work with crowded houses. In more respects than one, its selection was well-timed. It made its first genuine success in the hands of this troupe in Chicago. Again, its intrinsic beauties, richness of melodies, resources of instrumentation, and splendor of finales, make it one of the most telling works in their *repertoire*, and, lastly, it introduces us to all the prominent members of the troupe, except Mr. Castle.

We have already dealt so extensively with this opera that but little remains for us to say, except that with subsequent and well-nigh constant practice, the artists have improved in their performance, and whatever crudities appeared in the first performances have been worn off. The movement is now smooth, rapid, even, and uniform. Considerable new business has been worked into it, especially by Parepa and Mr. Seguin, the latter of whom was more jaunty and rollicking than ever. Parepa has wisely cut down her antics upon the guitar, in the *voi che sapete* scene. The music is always too beautiful for ridiculous pantomime. Mrs. Seguin gave both her main arias, the *non so piu* and the *voi che sapete* exquisitely, and gained an *encore* for the latter which she sang with more shading than usual, especially in some little *pianissimo* effect in certain phrases. Little Hersee received quite an ovation when she appeared, which was a fair test of her popularity, and secured an *encore* for her singing of the *Dove Sono*. Nordblom has gained greatly in his singing, his voice having developed in power and his style showing more spirit and dramatic training. Campbell seemed to be in good voice, which makes his omission of the cavatina "Haply, your Lordship," in the first act, almost inexcusable. Laurence also sang well, and gained a hearty round of applause for his third act aria. Mr. Hall was always conscientious, and sang the *La Vendetta* with a great deal of spirit. The opera was mounted better than when last here, and the addition of flower-enwreathed canopies in the *fete* scene heightened the effect. The chorus and orchestra did well, except that in the grand *finale* the latter lagged somewhat.

This evening "Oberon" will be given for the first time in this city. "Oberon" is essentially an English opera, having been composed by its illustrious author for the Covent Garden Theatre, London. The libretto was furnished to him by Mr. Planche. Von Weber came to England with the opera in the spring of 1826, and on the 12th of April of that year the opera was produced at Covent Garden Theatre, then under the management of Charles Kemble. Of that first night's performance Von Weber wrote so natural and lovely a letter to his wife, that we cannot forbear quoting it: "My best beloved Caroline," he says, "through God's grace and assistance I have this evening met with the most complete success. God alone be thanked for it. When I entered the orchestra the whole of the house rose up, and I was saluted by huzzas and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which I thought would never have done. They insisted on encoring the overture. Every air was interrupted twice or thrice by bursts of applause. * * * So much for this night, dear wife, from your heartily tired husband, who, however, could not sleep in peace till he had communicated to you this new blessing of heaven." The poor composer lived but a short time to enjoy his triumph. The fatigues that he went through in bringing out the opera, and the trying climate of England, were too much for his feeble constitution, and, in a few weeks after the production of "Oberon," he died at the residence of his friend, Sir George Smart. "Oberon" has grown in favor since its first production, and there is now in England a far larger appreciation of German works than there was in Weber's day. Miss Paton (Mrs. Wood) and Mr. Braham were in the original cast. Braham having objected to the music, originally written for the song, "O, 'tis a glorious sight to see," as not being calculated to display his vocal powers to the best advantage, Weber, though displeased, yielded to the singer's wish, and wrote the song as it was afterwards sung, and having done so, said, archly, to a friend of Braham's "Now, I think I have taken the measure of your friend." Weber did not like this song, and has preserved the original one in his "German Leaves." "Oberon" has many beauties, and is a great favorite both in France and Germany. It has received warm eulogiums from the musical writers of all countries.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

Yesterday was a sort of gala day at this theatre, on which much work was required of the company. After a reasonably heavy programme at the afternoon's matinee, in the evening was produced, for the first time in America, (outside of Boston), the new play by H. J. Byron, entitled "Uncle Dick's Darling." This piece has a great deal of dramatic merit, and embraces a story that is made up of comedy, tragedy and pathos. It is well-written, and its humorous scenes and dialogues serve to keep the audience in very good spirits. The principal hero is one *Dick Dolland*, (Harry Linden), who has educated and trained as a lady a young girl of unknown parentage who has come upon his hands. This young lady is *Mary Belton*, (Mrs. D. R. Allen), who is sent to a fashionable boarding-school, but who, in spite of her surroundings, manages to keep in first remembrance her early sweetheart, one *Joe Lennard* (Blaisdell), and, also, her obligations to "Uncle Dick." It finally transpires that *Dick* is anxious to have *Mary* and her lover married, and proposes to remove her from school for that purpose. But the school-mistress learns of his intentions, and urges him not to let *Mary* throw herself away on a low blacksmith, when she really might have so many better chances, considering her education. About this time one *Chevenix* (Padgett), a man of wealth and social position, proposes for *Mary's* hand. *Dick* asks a night to reflect, and in his perplexity falls asleep. He then has a dream, in which centres the principal interest of the play. Here *Mary* marries her rich admirer, and, as is usual, finds herself soon despised and neglected. Estrangement sets in; then comes a divorce, and *Mary* seeks a home with *Dick*, begging for a corner wherein to lay down and die. *Joe*, the rejected lover, is also present, and has been reduced to poverty and wretchedness through his unrequited love for *Mary*. Just as she is about to die in his arms, *Dick* rubs his eyes, the scene changes, and *Dick* finds that all has been a dream. This dream settles his mind, and he gives his consent to *Mary's* union with *Joe*.

One of the beauties of the play is that the dream is not discovered until the last act, when there is a very pretty [illegible] [illegible] in reality.

The audience is no less surprised than *Joe* to find that the sensational incidents which have been transpiring are the mere whimsicalities of a man who in the act of trying to decide a momentous question has given an attack of the nightmare.

A good house witnessed the play last night, and it should have a successful run of a couple of weeks. The parts were all very well sustained. Linden has just about the right kind of a make-up to make a good *Uncle Dick*, and Mrs. Allen has all the vivacity necessary for a vivacious and unsophisticated school-girl. There is no particular character-acting required in any of the parts, except that assumed by Mr. Padgett, who gives us a very excellent rendition of an exquisite in *Chevenix*. The entire representation was good, and, taken together with the intrinsic merits of the play, is well worth seeing.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

An audience of much more than the average, in point of numbers, greeted Lucille Western last evening, at the commencement of an engagement at McVicker's. She appeared in "East Lynne"—a play with which she has become identified to a more than ordinary extent, having studied it to better effect than do the majority of artists who have plays written especially for them. The fact is that her *Lady Isabel* and *Madame Vine*—twin personations—and her *Nancy Sykes*, are about the only characters in which Lucille excels. If she has a special fault, it is that she has played "East Lynne" too much. She has not worn it threadbare, in the sense of losing her own interest in the characters. She has, however, worn it blind in a scarcely less objectionable way—by reducing it to a greater sameness than is compatible with its proper appreciation, or with her original conception of the leading character—*Lady Isabel*. She is as full of pathos as ever, and dips deeply into the well of human sympathy in the hearts of her auditors, but she keeps the bucket at the bottom all the time, employing the same heartrending tone, the same look of appealing confidence, the same idiosyncratic twinkling of the eyes, and the same contraction of the brow in the least important passages as in those which call for the employment of all the pathos of which this actress is capable. Were she not so uniformly forcible she would be far more effective; and it is a matter of regret that practice should, in her case, be equivalent to a backward step from perfection.

But Miss Western's acting last evening was attractive, notwithstanding. It elicited repeated applause, and hearty calls before the curtain. She was ably supported—better than when here last. Mr. James A. Herne, whose *Sir Francis Levison* is a travelling accompaniment to her *Lady Isabel*, is a careful actor, and only lacks a little more nonchalant abandon to make the character first-class. His reading is clear and precise, but he does not walk the stage as a man of the world is usually supposed to do, and would improve the part if the limbs had a little more of the pliancy which is supposed to attach to his principles. Wheelock's *Archibald Carlyle* was one of his best efforts, and had evidently been studied carefully, and Mrs. Myers made an excellent *Barbara Hare*. "East Lynne" will be repeated this evening.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

As usual, standing room was at a premium here last night, notwithstanding the unusual attractions offered in the various other theatres. The programme was almost entirely new, the final piece being an operetta entitled "Oh, Hush! or, The Virginny Cupids." Monroe Dempster, late of Bryant's Minstrels, made his *debut* last night, and was very well received. He labored under the disadvantage of having a bad cold, which is anything but agreeable to a singer who is about to make his first impression. Still he sang "Come back to Erin" in a voice which was unmistakable for sweetness and culture. He will be an addition to the attractions of the already attractive company. Andy McKee was called out three times as usual, and went through his fancy steps in his usual grotesque manner. Messrs. Manning, Hart, and Cotton, the great comedians, were fully up to their excellent standard.

AMUSEMENTS ELSEWHERE.

We are glad to be able to announce that we have made arrangements by which we shall hereafter present a fresh summary of amusement intelligence from various points on the Pacific Coast, and present the first instalment thereof this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 8.—The Nelson Brothers are playing at the California Theatre. The "Duke's Motto" having run successfully for five weeks, will be withdrawn on the 9th.

The Royal Spanish Opera Troupe are playing at the Metropolitan Theatre. Madame Montanel, as *Maria*, in the opera of "El Juramento" (The Oath) has gained for herself a position among the first in her profession. They will soon leave for the States.

Brougham's ever fresh and sparkling burlesque "Pocahontas," holds the boards at the Alhambra Theatre. The Zavistowski Sisters fill the house nightly. Emeline as the *Prince*, and Alice as *Captain John Smith*.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., April 8.—Joseph Proctor, the tragedian, leaves for San Francisco, Cal., on the 20th, having closed a most successful engagement at Piper's Opera House.

The Sangalli ballet troupe, who have been playing at Piper's Opera House, leave for Omaha, (and from there to Chicago), on the 9th. La Rita Sangalli the evening of her benefit was presented by her many friends with a beautiful gold and silver brick valued at $250, as a memento of her visit to "Washoe."

Prof. Hermann makes his first appearance here at Piper's Opera House on the evening of the 11th.

The Royal Satsuma Japanese Troupe of jugglers, acrobats, and gymnasts are performing at Piper's Opera House, for four nights. They are on their way east.

Jos. Proctor, Sue Robinson, Kittie Wilson, and Zaidie Bowtell (of the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco,) with the dramatic troupe from Piper's Opera House, open the Dayton Theatre, on the 8th, playing three evenings. From there they go to Carson City, for one week.

Madame Camilla Urso, assisted by Mrs. Mariner, Signor Morley, Mr. Campbell, and Mrs. Dohrman, will give three concerts on the 25th, 26th and 28th at Piper's Opera House. They will be received here by the Virginia City Choral Society.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Base Ball.

A meeting of the Amateur Base Ball Club was held at No. 128 Dearborn street, last evening, President Treadway in the chair.

On motion, it was resolved to secure Ogden Park for a playing ground, if favorable terms could be agreed upon.

The President was added to the Committee on Grounds.

Mr. Pickering suggested that the uniform for the ensuing year be drab pants and shirt, and cap trimmed with blue, and blue stockings.

Mr. Goodrich suggested white trimmed with blue, with blue stockings.

A vote was taken, and five being in favor of each, the President said he would decide the question when he had made an examination of the two uniforms.

A. H. Evans, of the Eons of Portland, Me., and P. W. Stevens were elected members of the club.

After appointing a committee to select a nine for the coming season, the meeting adjourned.

On Wednesday next the Amateurs will present a nine for the Chicago professionals to conquer.

Don't Know.

Of all the tortures to which humanity is subject, there is none to exceed that cross-examination which people living adjoining to a vacant house for rent are obliged to go through every hour of the day by eager and thoughtless house-hunters. At this season of the year this evil is unendurable to neat and industrious housekeepers. To obviate all the difficulties flowing from this source, a family on West Lake street have caused to be pasted on an adjoining vacant house the following pithy placard: "*Notice.*—The people next door don't know anything about this house. They don't know the rent; they don't know who the agent is; and they don't know whether the chimney smokes." That is certainly luminous. Don't it! Well, you bet!

Hotel Personals.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: Henry Staney, H. E. Brown, Green Bay; John Taylor, Trenton, N. J.; E. Dubois, New Orleans; H. DeMare, Paris; J. E. Hollister, Saratoga Springs; Geo. W. Tifft, A. F. Wright, Buffalo; A. J. Pope and family, Dr. Gibbons and family, San Francisco; H. S. Bond, Richmond, Va.; B. Blackman, New York.

—Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: Hon. Gideon Truesdale, Kenosha; C. C. Thompson, St. Louis; J. Heck, Logansport; J. B. McClun and wife, Bloomington; James T. Hayden, New York; General T. E. Chandler, Omaha; M. B. Baldwin and wife, Elgin; Hon. A. Kinyon, Amboy; A. P. Smith, Rock Falls; A. H. Arnold, J. M. Gale, Bristol, H. Hensel, San Francisco.

—Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: D. K. Tenney, Madison; E. G. McClay, Geo. Steel, Montana; J. E. Reed, John S. Loomis, New York; Chas. E. Morris and family, St. Louis; Anther H. Lewis, England; J. A. Evans and son, Pennsylvania; W. E. Brown, Sacramento; R. E. Perkins, Morris.

—Among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel, yesterday, were the following: T. L. Newton, Beaver, Wis.; Harry N. Burnham, J. K. Ellis, New York; Geo. P. Masten, Rochester; R. L. Stearns, Rutland, Vt.; L. N. Beck, Galva; W. L. Taylor, Farmington; W. B. Jenks, Monmouth; D. B. Haywood, Boston; Wm. L. Moulton, Warrensburg, Mo.

Let It Be Recorded.

P. J. M. Gourck writes that he has "seen a paragraph going the rounds of this paper," to the effect that one Cyrus W. Field was the person who proposed the telegraphic enterprise to Asia from this country. P. J. M. characterizes this statement as a base falsehood. He considers it too bad that he should be garroted and robbed of his money in Chicago, only to survive to see the honors of projecting this great work torn ruthlessly from his brow by a Chicago newspaper. Cyrus W. Field, P. J. M. asserts, "never had anything to do with ocean telegraphs." P. J. M. Gourck is the man in whose fertile brain telegraphic communication through the mighty deep originated. Let it be so recorded!

"The lightning rent from Ariosto's bust
The iron crown of [illegible] laurel leaves;
But the true wreath which glory weaves
Is of the tree no bolt of thunder cleaves."

Announcements.

Messrs. Moorhouse and Taylor, who have been laboring in the interests of the Y. M. C. A., will soon return to England. On this evening they will hold a meeting in the Illinois Street Church, when all present will break bread together.

—The Woman for the Period will be presented to-night, at the Woman's Home, by Rev. Robert Laird Collier. This will be the last lecture of the course for the benefit of that institution.

—Rev. John McMahon, who was recently imprisoned in Canada by the English authorities for outspoken Fenianism, will deliver a lecture in Farwell Hall on next Thursday evening. All the Irish societies, both civic and military, are invited to attend and benefit the reverend gentleman, whose health is much impaired by his treatment while in prison.

—Mr. Miel closes this evening his course of brilliant lectures on French literature, at the rooms of the Historical Society, on Ontario street. He chooses for his subject "Madame de Sévigné," and none who have heard the previous lectures will be willing to miss Mr. Miel's analysis of the character and career of that eminent woman.

The Kerosene Explosion.

An inquest was held, yesterday, on the remains of Elizabeth J. Brace, daughter of Thomas Brace, builder, residing at No. 309 West Harrison street, who died from the effects of injuries received by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, on Saturday evening. The testimony showed that deceased was sitting in the kitchen, when she heard a report as of the bursting of a kerosene lamp, proceeding from an adjoining room. She hastened to the place, and finding the lamp in a blaze, she wrapped her dress about it, with the intention of avoiding a conflagration by throwing it out of doors. In a moment her dress was on fire. She ran into the yard, where friends came to her assistance, but the injuries received, relieved her of all earthly pains in a few hours. Mrs. Bridget Feeney and a young lady named ———, were also considerably burned in their attempts to succor the unfortunate young girl. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased came to her death from burns, inflicted while attempting to extinguish a kerosene lamp, the fluid of which had been set on fire from some cause unknown.

The Recent Tunnel Accident.

Frederick Wetzel, the laborer who had his skull fractured by a descending dirt tub, in the LaSalle Street Tunnel excavation, on Friday evening, died from the effects of his injuries, at Alexian Brothers' Hospital, on North Franklin street, on Sunday. Deceased resided at No. 243 Orchard street, and leaves a wife and two children in destitute circumstances. Deputy Coroner Spears held an inquest over the remains yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for April 18, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow:"

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preced'g	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	To 5 p.m.
7 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inch.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Chicago, April 19.

Sun rises........[illegible] | Moon sets........[illegible]

Sun sets........[illegible] | [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

The inland route to Lake Superior, via the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, is now open. From yesterday, trains connected so as to leave the Northwestern Depot at [illegible] and connect with steamers for [illegible] [illegible]

—The following [illegible]

mony and vestrymen of Christ Episcopal Church for the ensuing year, at a meeting held in the church yesterday: Wardens—S. D. Phillips, Albert Crane. Vestrymen—George Field, H. C. Smith, George [illegible], Thompson, Peter Van Schaack, William [illegible], D. W. Keith, W. W. Woodruff, Charles [illegible].

—About dusk last evening three fast young men, riding behind a fast horse, drove down upon a 12 years of age named Frank Kilcrasse, at the corner of [illegible] and Peoria. The inhuman fellows did not even look around to view the mischief they had done. Another buggy, following close upon the heels, escaped just short of the prostrate boy. The wheels of the first vehicle passed obliquely over the lad's breast and inflicted serious injuries. The sufferer was conveyed to the home of his parents, No. 212 Carroll street, where he received medical attention.

—Adolph Moses, a member of the Chicago bar, delivered a lecture entitled "Trial by Jury," before a large and cultivated audience, in Robert Bluhm Lodge Room, No. 114 Randolph street, last evening. The lecture was an exhaustive review and history of the system, and was listened to with marked attention.

A "PERSECUTED" FAMILY.

Sequel to the "Poverty on the Avenue" Story—Micawber Revivides.

A week or two ago the daily press of the city treated their readers to a tale of misery and woe, paraded under such headlines as "Poverty on the Avenue," "Misery in High Life," &c., in which it was set forth that amid all the splendor and opulence of the Wabashites, grim want had found an abiding place, and that the careless laughter of the rich, mingled with the tears and wailings of dying women and starving children. It was very creditable to the humanity of the papers in coming to the assistance of what they believed were oppressed and down-trodden fellow-humans, but in this case it is to be feared that their credulity was slightly imposed upon. No doubt there was some poverty, but not so much as there is in ten thousand homes in Chicago, and in no way as deserving of relief as hundreds of cases that have attracted no special notice. The case was somewhat extraordinary, in so far that the "sufferers" resided on the avenue, but others could do the same if they possessed the requisite cheek and impudence.

The name of this interesting family is Fowler, and they lived at No. 177 Wabash avenue. Housekeeping was instituted by renting furniture, and the larder was filled by mortgaging the said household goods. Thus, one of Kimball's pianos brought them $250, kindly furnished by J. W. Doane, without interest. Sometime ago a loan broker, named James B. Storey, had Fowler arraigned on the charge of selling mortgaged furniture, and the accused was sent to jail. Within an hour or two the children of the oppressed man came weeping into the presence of Mr. Storey, and informed him that their mother was dying. The trick would have conferred credit on the versatile genius of Micawber. Mr. Storey was instantly softened, and personally went bail for the liberation of the prisoner incarcerated at his own instigation.

About this time the owner of their mansion conceived the idea of securing another tenant, as the Fowlers paid him only in lamentations, not current in the market, and, as they would not vacate of their free will, he placed the matter in the hands of the law. The premises were taken in possession by a couple of Constables, but such were the death agonies, the shrieks, and the well arranged swoons of Mrs. Fowler, that they fled the scene in alarm. Again and again did they set about their errand, and again and again were they met and driven to defeat. Finally the matter assumed a life or death phase, and yesterday morning the Constables determined upon a last forlorn hope. Their Amazonian antagonist somehow received news of the intended foray, and sent out scouts, with the report that she was dying, while she herself went down town. First she visited Mr. Doane about the mortgage on the piano, and, while discussing the subject, fell into a most approved swoon. The gentleman highly alarmed at the situation, called a carriage and had her taken home. Next she paid a visit to Mr. Kimball, and again she swooned. This gentleman, however, appreciated the value of her stock in trade, and requested better behavior or he would give her into the hands of the police. This threat straightened her nerves in a minute, and she left for her home in high dudgeon. By and by the officers came upon the scene. They met a swooning woman in the hall-way. They quietly allowed her to recover herself. Next she went into convulsions on a bed. She was allowed to recover from these also. Then she tore her hair, threatened revolvers and red pepper, and finally consented to leave the premises if the officers would order and pay for a close carriage. They considered the bargain a cheap one, and sent her on her way rejoicing. The gallant husband of this redoubtable woman kept quietly aloof from this little family annoyance. He never is at home when there is any trouble in the camp. He is not deserving of the enterprising wife with which he is blessed.

THE CORONER.

The Bodies of Three Men Found Floating in the River—Other Inquests.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

The waters are beginning to give up their dead at an alarming rate. Since the opening of spring scarcely a day has passed without the recovery of a body, and yesterday the remains of three men were found floating at different points of the river. It is more than probable that some of these cases are the result of foul play; but thus far no positive discoveries have been made in that direction. The bodies found yesterday were all badly decomposed, and one of them had almost lost the semblance of a human being.

The first was discovered near Van Buren street bridge, about noon. It is that of a well-dressed man, about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches in height, with black hair and moustache. The body is dressed in a dark overcoat, undercoat, and vest, a white shirt, and fine boots. Nothing was found in his pockets, save a pair of gloves. The remains had been in the water a long time, as they were considerably decomposed. The body was taken to the dead house for identification. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

One of O. B. Green's dredges, engaged in clearing Ogden's pier improvement, at the foot of Michigan street, brought to the surface the decomposed remains of an unknown man, yesterday afternoon. The remains are those of a person about 40 years of age, without moustache or whiskers. The body is poorly dressed, in a dark coat with cape, dark pantaloons, and striped shirt. A handkerchief, comb, and some buttons is all that was found in its pockets. Deputy Coroner Spears held an inquest over the remains yesterday, after which they were conveyed to the dead house for identification.

Early yesterday afternoon, the foreman in Parker & Soper's lumber yard, on West Twenty-second street, discovered the decomposed and mutilated remains of a man floating in the river at the point indicated. The Coroner was immediately notified, and the remains were conveyed to the dead house for identification, but no inquest has yet been held on the same. The body is terribly mutilated, evidently the action of the tugs. The face is almost torn away. As near as could be made out the body is that of a middle-aged man, dressed in part in a dark knit jacket.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 18.—The Emperor will send his printed circular, explaining the *plebiscitum*, to the different departments to-day.

The Senate commences debate on the *plebiscitum* to-day.

PARIS, April 18.—The Emperor attended the race at Longchamps to-day.

It is stated that on Monday next a series of public meetings will commence, at which the *plebiscitum* is to be discussed and the people instructed in the constitutional changes proposed.

LONDON, April 18.—The topmast of a wrecked steamer was seen near Zoon.

Rosicrusian won the Craven stakes at Newmarket.

LONDON, April 18.—It is said that the steamer City of Boston will not be posted at Lloyd's on the loss-book for some weeks. Until so posted insurances are not payable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 18.—Vessels returning here and to other parts of England, report the success of the whale and seal fisheries this season.

The weather to-day is warm and delightful.

QUEENSTOWN, April 18.—The city of Antwerp has arrived.

LONDON, April 18.—Laird has contracted to build two steamers for the Hamburg and New Orleans line.

The *Produce Market Review* praises the government for reducing the duties on sugar, and says it gives universal satisfaction.

The press mention the fact that new wood paper, reported as tenacious as that of rags, is now in process of manufacture at Sankey Mills.

LONDON, April 18.—The Commission of Inquiry into the alleged ill-treatment of Fenian prisoners will meet shortly in Dublin.

Search for arms continues in Ireland. A collision between the military and citizens occurred on Friday, at Kanturk. Firearms were used, and several killed and wounded.

The volunteer review at Brighton, to-day, was attended by an immense crowd.

A crisis has occurred in the Australian Ministry. Hostilities with the natives continue in New Zealand.

MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Steamer Continental arrived from Mazatlan, brings $250,000 in Mexican dollars.

General Vega is reported eighty miles from Mazatlan with 500 men well armed and equipped.

John H. Mullin, Chief Engineer of the American & Mexican Railroad and Telegraph, reached here from Mexico *en route* to New York. He has completed the survey of the route of the proposed railroad, from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California. He found a favorable railroad country, with easy grade and excellent materials for all purposes.

Reports of the wonderful richness of the gold mines in New Mexico are received. Ledges from 50 to 500 feet in width are very rich in quartz. The location is near the summit of Lledno Mountain, Virginia District, fifteen miles west of Burro Mountains. Lexitson is said to be nearly deserted, and the people are stampeding to the mines. Colonel Dunne, commanding at Fort Bowie, has established a post at the mines for the protection of the miners. Parties are leaving San Diego and Los Angeles for the new mines.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 10, *via* HAVANA, April 18.—In the National Congress serious charges have been preferred against Romero, and a Committee of Investigation appointed.

Certain provisions of the constitution have been suspended, and special powers granted to the President for the execution of kidnappers and bandits.

The bill providing for the construction of the Tehuantepec Canal passed.

The death penalty has been abolished in Yucatan.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PARIS, April 18.—Later advices from Asuncion report that a Provisional Government has been formed for Paraguay, under the patronage of Brazil.

Despatches from Montevideo state that an attack from the exiled Blanco faction was threatened. Extensive preparations for defence were making.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, April 18.—The Captain General telegraphs from Puerto Principe that the insurgents under Maximo Gomez and Modesto Diaz made an attempt to pass the lines of Valmaseda's division at Canto Abajo, with the object of invading the jurisdiction of Bayamo. They were met by two Spanish battalions, and repulsed with a loss of 170 killed. The rebels fled in great confusion, and were utterly disorganized.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The *Sun* says it has trustworthy information that General Jordan has left Cuba on the road to this country. He will probably arrive in a few days, and disprove, by documentary evidence, that he has abandoned the Cuban cause. General Ignacio Agramonte, who has been in command in the Cuban ranks since the outbreak of the revolution, has been appointed temporary Commander-in-Chief during the absence of General Jordan.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 18.—The ill-feeling between the regular soldiers and the volunteers has in a great measure subsided.

MISSOURI.

Another Accident on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad—A Man Killed and Much Damage Done.

QUINCY, Ill., April 18.—Another accident occurred on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock a. m., resulting in the death of R. Kemp, a live stock dealer of Fort Scott, Kansas, and the smashing up of cars and the killing of several head of cattle. The east bound freight train left Palmyra at 4 p. m., and had proceeded [illegible] when it struck a [illegible] [illegible] the train [illegible] piled in great confusion, and Mr. Kemp, who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] killed [illegible]

heavily fallen the load of Mr. Kemp, which of course produced instant death. Mr. Kemp leaves a wife and several children to mourn his sad and untimely death.

The Princess Cook-Stove.

The "Princess" embodies all that is essential in a first-class stove. By removing the reservoir it is converted into a splendid four-hole stove. Oven and flues are large. It is an economical fuel-burner, and a fine baker. Castings are smooth, heavy, and durable. In fact, it is just such a stove as every farmer or family should have. Sold by John E. Fulton & Co., No. 144 Lake-st.

Republic Insurance Company.

The Republic Life Insurance Company is organizing on a broad basis, and will be ready for business in its new building on the 1st of May. A million of cash capital, and some of the best men in Chicago to manage it, there is no reason why it should not be a success. John V. Farwell is President; A. W. Kellogg, Vice President; and Orrin E. Moore, Secretary.

Real Estate.

Call on Clarke, Layton & Co.'s, No. 126 Washington street, and get one of their pamphlets with the list of property they have for sale in and about the city.

New Music.

"Father Will Settle the Bill," Lockwood's new song, at Root & Cady's, is passing into a by-word.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 22¼c; sales, 2,200 bales; receipts, 5,350 bales; exports, 12,619 bales; stock, 155,607 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; $4.12@5.75. Corn easier at $1.10@1.12½. Oats dull at 61@64c. Bran—$1.34.

HAY—Prime, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $30.00. Bacon quiet at 13¾@17½c. Hams, 19½@19c. Lard firm; tierce, 16½@17c; keg, 17½@18c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Prime, 12½@12¾c. Molasses—Prime, 70c; reboiled, [illegible].

WHISKEY—Quiet at 90c@$1.07½c.

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Flour dull at $4.50@5.50. Wheat quiet at $1.50@1.60—extremes.

Legal tenders, 89¼.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron.—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventative against fever and ague. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Pimples on the Face.—For Comedones, black-worms or grubs, pimply eruptions, and blotched disfigurations on the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all druggists.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The only reliable and harmless remedy. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

The New Cancer Cure.—Why will persons, having tumors in any part of their system, allow them to develop into open cancers, when by these means they can prevent it? Pamphlets sent free. Dr. W. K. Everson, Surgeon, Chicago Cancer Institute, 218 West Madison street.

Phelan's Latest Improved Combination cushions are applied to the billiard tables in the American House, Boston. The Messrs. Rice have one of the largest and best houses in the country.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—On Saturday April 16, Minnie E., wife of Charles P. Anderson, of a son.

MARRIED.

BROWN—FRANCIS—In this city on the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, No. 217 Washington-st., by the Rev. Dr. E. M. Hatfield, D. Paul Brown, of Chicago, and Nellie M., only daughter of Colonel John N. Francis, formerly of Providence, R. I. No cards. Springfield Republican, Hartford and Providence papers please copy.

DUFFY—MURPHY—April 18, at 251 Vincennes-av., by Rev. Father Leydon, James H. Duffy and Mary J. Murphy, all of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

DALE—On the 18th of April, of consumption, George Dale, aged 25. Funeral will take place at his late residence, 281 Michigan-st., on Wednesday the 20th, at 10 a. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WRIGHT—In this city, April 11, Edward Coander Wright, aged 9 months and 12 days, only son of Charles A. Wright and Ida A. Wright. Funeral will take place from residence, No. 268 West Washington-st., Tuesday, at 2 p. m. Troy, Albany and New York papers please copy.

SCRANTON—On Monday April 18, Mrs. Betsey Scranton, aged 73 years and 4 months. Funeral from the residence of her son, Alfred L. Scranton, No. 248 North Wells-st., on Wednesday April 20, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MORAN—April 18, Arthur T., infant son of T. A. and Josephine Moran.

Funeral from the residence, No. 344 South Parkav., at 11½ this morning.

Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO............Lessees and Managers.

The UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION for a grand SHAKSPEARIAN REVIVAL, and the production of the immortal bard's great historical play,

KING HENRY IV,

Of such artists as

JAMES H. HACKETT | GEORGE VANDENHOFF
As Falstaff. | As Hotspur.
JAMES E. TAYLOR as ....Prince Hal
GEORGE D. CHAPLIN as ....Poins
JOSEPH E. NAGLE as ....King Henry IV.
J. W. JENNINGS as ....Francis
G. W. GARRISON as ....Worcester
Mrs. ANNA MORRIS as ....Lady Percy
Mrs. HOWARD ROGERS as ....Dame Quickly

And the entire cast PROPORTIONATELY STRONG THROUGHOUT, with appointments RICH AND UNEXCEPTIONABLY COMPLETE in every department, cannot but be recognized as the GREAT DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE AGE.

Box sheet will open on Thursday.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

An immense bill and everything new for the Easter Holidays! The great, laughable Burlesque Operetta,

Oh Hush; or, The Virginny Cupids.

First week of the celebrated tenor,

MONROE DEMPSTER.

First week of DEW-DE-ANDRIES,

By the original and only ANDY McKEE.

PISCATORIAL PASTIMES, &c. &c.

SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Parepa-Rosa English Opera.

CARL ROSA, (Directors.) C. D. HESS & CO.
D. DeVIVO..................Business Manager.
E. SEGUIN..................Stage Manager.

Last appearances of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, prior to her departure for Europe in June.

FIVE NIGHTS MORE ONLY and ONE MATINEE, including

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, April 19, when will be presented, for the first time in Chicago, Von Weber's beautiful and grand romantic opera of

OBERON. OBERON.

With Madame PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. Seguin, Miss Geraldine Warden (her first appearance), Messrs. Castle, Laurence, Hall, Howard, De Solla, &c.

Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa.

WEDNESDAY—MARTHA—Only time.
THURSDAY—Only repetition of OBERON.
FRIDAY—ROSE OF CASTILE—Only time.
SATURDAY MATINEE—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

SEASON POSITIVELY LIMITED as above, as the company will appear in Cincinnati on Monday, April 25. Seats may now be secured for either performance.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the great Emotional Artiste,

LUCILLE WESTERN,

Who will appear in her unequalled specialty, entitled

EAST LYNNE; Or, The Elopement.

LADY ISABEL, MAD. VINE } ....LUCILLE WESTERN
JAS. A. HERNE as..........SIR FRANCIS LEVISON

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

In preparation, OLIVER TWIST and FROU FROU.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN............Proprietor and Manager

This Tuesday, April 19, at 8 o'clock; also, at the Grand Matinee, Wednesday, at 2½ o'clock, Byron's comedy-drama,

UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.

New and Handsome Scenery! Beautiful Appointments!

To conclude with (second time in America),

THAT TERRIBLE TINKER.

PROF. MIEL'S FRENCH LECTURES.

The last of the course will be delivered this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the Historical Society, Ontario-st. Subject: "MADAM DE SEVIGNE." Admission, 50c.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

300 CASES

Boots, Shoes and Balmorals,

For Men's, Boys', Women's and Misses' Wear,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on TUESDAY, April 19, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A FURNITURE DEALER AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On TUESDAY, April 19, at 10 o'clock, AT STORE 197 LAKE-ST.

The stock consists of handsome Parlor Suites, Chamber Sets, Tables, Bureaus, Secretaries, Hall Trees, Sofas, Mattresses, &c.

200 Pcs. & Made Carpets,

To Suit Purchasers,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.

WE SHALL SELL

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tuesday and Wednesday next, April 19 and 20, at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.,

At the Loan Office of A. GOLDSMID & CO., corner Clark and Van Buren-sts., the whole of their stock of Forfeited Pledges to date, to close the partnership (Mr. A. Goldsmid continuing the business), consisting of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Fire Arms, [illegible], Clothing, and other goods too numerous to mention.

On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, sharp,

[illegible]

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
IMPROVED PROPERTY.

A first-class marble-front house on Michigan av., near Twenty-first-st., $20,000.

A two-story frame house, No. [illegible] Wabash-av., near Harrison-st., with 40 feet of ground, $[illegible].

A three-story and basement marble-front house on Indiana-av., just south of Sixteenth-st. (new), $[illegible].

A first-class house on Prairie-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., $[illegible].

A nice two-story and French roof brick house, No. [illegible] Wabash-av., $[illegible].

A two-story and basement marble-front house on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., $[illegible].

A three-story brick house, No. [illegible] Wabash-av., $14,[illegible].

A good two-story frame house, No. 1120 Prairie-av., $[illegible].

A two-story and French roof brick house, No. 297 Indiana-st., $[illegible].

A first-class marble-front house, No. 482 Michigan-av., newly painted, and in thorough order.

Also, several first-class houses, not included in the above, in choice locations, varying in price from $[illegible] to $50,000.

A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS 25X[illegible] FEET, FRONTING Water Works Park, corner of Pine-st., and Chicago-av. Price, $[illegible]; $[illegible] cash, balance in two and five years, at 10 per cent. In view of improvements now being made on the park, this property will rapidly increase in value. It is also a desirable location for a block of first-class residences. Apply to Mr. FORRESTER, Room 2, No. 82 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON SOUTH PARK (KANKAKEE)-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. Will be sold for less than the land is worth, without reference to the cottage on it. Come and deal with the owner, and save commissions. Inquire of J. WINSHIP, No. 107 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SLIGHTLY DAMAGED corn meal, suitable for cattle or hog feed. Must be removed at once. MARINE MILLS, 64 and 66 North Canal-st., near Lake.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOUSE AND SAVE HIGH rents. A new 2-story frame house, No. 1172 State-st., with 7 years' lease of lot at an annual renting of $100. Gas, water, heat pipes, and all necessary improvements. Price, $3,000, cash. For particulars apply at No. 1052 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-st.—A nearly new brick house and stable. All modern improvements. Owner about leaving the city, and will sell cheap. Apply on the premises, or to W. H. THOMPSON, 209 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-first-st., an elegant marble swell-front house, A 1, stable and [illegible] residence. Price $17,500. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—[illegible] OR [illegible] FEET AT UNION Park, well located, upon 5 years' time, at 8 per cent. E. H. CASTLE, 60 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—SAVE HIGH RENTS—$1,000 CASH will buy a house of 7 rooms with lease of lot for five years. For particulars inquire on premises, No. 1052 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE BEAUTIFUL residence No. 32 Warren-st., near Union Park. Room 12, No. 122 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AVENUE PROPERTY—50X[illegible] FEET on Indiana-av., near Sixtieth-st. HULBURD & CO.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE [illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., with [illegible] years' lease; [illegible] rooms, gas, water, and sewer complete. GEO. EARLE, Michigan Central Railroad Depot.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT DWELLING, TWO stories, basement, and Mansard roof, [illegible] West Washington-st., two blocks east of Union Park. Apply on premises, and for terms at No. 1 Marine Bank Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, NO. 46 NORTH DEARBORN; lot 24x[illegible], building 24x50, four stories high, good location for business. Apply to Dr. GIBB, 120 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS ON INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts., east front; the best bargain on the avenue; easy terms; must be sold. JAMES M. KERR & SON, 166 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, NEARLY new, located on West Monroe-st., near Halsted, convenient to street cars. Apply at 48 North Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT 25X125, northwest corner Peoria and Harrison-sts., only $3,000. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE LOT, 50X125, CORNER Peoria and Tyler-sts., east front. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X127, EAST FRONT, ON HUBBARD-st., near the corner of Centre; also, 50x125, west front. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY GILLETTE, FOLLETT & DAY, Real Estate Brokers and Loan Agents, 156 Washington-st.

150 feet on Adams-st., corner of Lincoln. A good investment.

West Washington-st.—2-story and basement brick house, with barn, and furniture complete. $13,500.

Reuben-st.—Splendid marble-front 3-story and basement, French roof, sub-cellar, worth $17,000, will sell for $13,500.

TO RENT.

2 houses on Hoyne-st.; one house on Hamilton-av., and one house on Adams-st.

FOR SALE—COOLIDGE-ST., IN THE THIRD block west of Reuben-st., and one block from Twelfth-st., desirable lots with a south frontage, at only $20 per foot; ¼ cash, balance on time, at 7 per cent interest. J. H. STEAD & CO., 69 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT ON FULton-st., near Reuben; $1,300 down, balance on time. Possession first May. WING & CO., 100 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$100, BALANCE LONG TIME, FOR beautiful lots, 1½ mile inside of limits, on good streets, near cars. These lots must increase rapidly in value. See them. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 97 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 1026 INDIANA-AV., with ground lease running six years, at a decided bargain if sold to-day, as owner leaves the city. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 2, No. 122 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 12 SOUTH Green-st., cheap, and on easy terms. JONES & GARDNER, 82 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT ON WARren-st., for $6,500, on easy terms. Would take lot in part pay. GEO. H. HESS, 121 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LOT—NEW house, with 3½ years' ground lease, on Fulton, near Hoyne-st. $[illegible]. JNO. C. NICHOLSON, 111 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND BARN, cheap, on leased lot. No. 40 Pierce-st.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL STORE, AND HOUSE IN rear of 6 rooms, northwest corner Thirty-first and Cottage Grove-av., for $[illegible], to be removed immediately. L. J. ANDERSON, in basement corner Clark and Washington-sts., Methodist Church Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, LOTS AND FARMS, AT Hinsdale; highest, best and coolest ground, and most frequent trains, of any suburb of Chicago. Information and tickets furnished at 41 Dearborn-st., by O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN N. W. ¼ OF SECTION 32 in Township 38, Range 14, $1,500 per acre.

1 acre on southeast corner of Fifty-third and Woodlawn-av., $4,000 per acre.

1½ acres in Block 3 of S. W. ¼ of Section 20, Township 39, Range 14, $5,000 per acre.

3 acres on north lake shore, being Lots 8 and 21 in fractional School Section 16, Township 40, R. 14, $1,500 per acre. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND NORTH Evanston, 6 houses and 9 cottages, at a bargain. A portion of them will be sold for monthly payments to good parties. Also, 1 good pew house at Hubbard's [illegible]. Will sell, small payment down, balance on time at 7 per cent. This is a good opportunity for men of small means to save their rent and secure a home. The houses will be rented after the 1st of April. Call from 11 to 1 o'clock. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES ONE MILE NORTH OF Harlem; $[illegible] per acre—¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent interest. Apply to RITT, HARDIN & HITT, Room No. 10 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE BUILDing lots near brick school house, $300 each. HULBURD & CO.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—BARGAINS IN lots. We offer splendid building lots at $350 and $375; far nearer the city than Twenty-second-st.; 10 minutes ride, 24 daily passenger trains each way. HULBURD & CO., 74 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—"GREEN GRASS ALL AROUND, ALL round"—Nice residence lots in North Evanston for sale, on easy terms, by JOHN CULVER, Room 1, No. 65 South Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM, AT A SACRIFICE; must be sold; 8 to 12 crops will pay for it; house and fruits the best; close to town; railroads, schools, and churches; climate mild, healthy, delightful. W. S. MURPHY, Carbondale, Jackson Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—AT WINETKA—A HOUSE AND block of land, containing four acres, situated on lake shore, with splendid lake view from bank fifty feet high; fine grove of trees, including hickory, butternut, and black walnut, bearing nuts; 100 fruit trees, grapes, and small fruits. House of seven rooms, besides summer kitchen, wood-shed, cement cellar, good well and cistern. It is a very desirable place, and will be sold cheap. Apply, or address, J. S. HARVEY, No. 1 Pardee's Building, 219 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON; THE BEST BARgain yet offered; 8 acres of land at $650 per acre, suitable for subdivision. JAMES CURREY, Evanston. Inquire of CHARLES E. BROWNE, 103 Washington-st., Room 13.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE—ANY ONE HAVING A lot, or who would lease 50 or 75 feet off from the rear, at $50 yearly, address MORRIS, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL FARM WITHIN 100 miles of Chicago. 40 acres, more or less, comfortable, small house, not more than four or five miles from Railroad Depot. Address A G S, 38 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE of eight or nine rooms, with gas and water, east of Wood-st., and between Lake and Adams; cottage preferred; will pay $35 to $45 a month, according to convenience. Address R H, 63 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, with fifteen or twenty rooms, for boarders. North of Twelfth and east of State-st. Will board the owners, if desirable. Address E. DALTON, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY on South or West Side, three unfurnished rooms, by two ladies. Address E. L. MILLER, 133 South Clark-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN, A pleasant furnished room on the North Side, south of Chicago-av. Write, stating terms, to L I, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT EAST of Robey-st., worth from $5,000 to $10,000, furnished or unfurnished. Will give houses and lots in other parts of the city, or unimproved lots, or farms well improved. GEO. H. HESS, 121 Clark-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEWS AND MADAME MAYNARD, clairvoyants, 121 Jackson-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.

Kip and Buff Boots, Bals, Creoles, and Oxford Ties; Women's, Misses', and Children's Glove Cf., Goat, Oil Grain, Calf, Buff, and Serge Bals. & Cong.,

AND A FINE LINE OF ALL GRADES OF

SLIPPERS AND BUSKINS,

AT AUCTION,

By catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 9½ a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.,

WILL OFFER AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, April 19, at 9½ a. m.,

50 Rolls Assorted Carpets, 10 Crates White Granite Ware, Metallic and Black Walnut Show Cases, Cutlery.

At 10½ a. m., a fine line of LINEN AND CAMBRIC HDK'FS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, SUSPENDERS, POCKET BOOKS, &c.

By H. ALEXANDER & SONS.

ENTIRE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

To be sold at Auction, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, at 500 West Lake-st.

AUCTION SALE

Of BAIERLE'S DISTILLERY, at Calumet. On the 23d of April, at 11 o'clock a. m., there will be sold on the premises, near the village of Dalton, in this County, at Public Auction, for cash, the Distillery and Rectifying Establishment lately erected by Adam Baierle, near the Calumet River, together with Warehouse, Stables, and other appurtenances thereto belonging, and all engines, boilers, machinery, motors, tubs, scales, a lot of grain, horses, wagons, and other articles in and about said establishment.

WILLIAM S. GOLSEN,
JOHN BUEHLER,
Trustees.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST.,

No. 122, East of Wabash-av.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

On Thursday, April 21, at 9½ o'clock.

The entire Furniture of a first-class residence, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, elegant Plated Ware, and China, Book Cases, English Body Brussels, Three-Ply, and Stair Carpets, 1 elegant Chickering Piano (cost $[illegible] cash).

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By W. B. LANGLEY.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

AT AUCTION,

The entire Household Furniture of a family. Sale positive. At our Auction Rooms, 172 South Clark-st.

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

By EDW'D F. THOMAS & CO.

[illegible] WABASH-AV. [illegible] [illegible] house of Furniture, [illegible]

EDW'D F. THOMAS & CO.
[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1870.

[illegible] Wabash-av., brick, 9 rooms; $100 per month.
[illegible] Wabash-av., 11 rooms, with barn; $[illegible] per month.
[illegible] Wabash-av., 9 rooms; $70 per month. Cheap.
[illegible] Calumet-av., 10 rooms; $40 per month.
[illegible] Calumet-av., 9 rooms; $[illegible] per month.
[illegible] Hoyne-st., cottage of 6 rooms; $25 per month.
[illegible] Indiana-av., 9 rooms; $[illegible] per month.
[illegible] Thirty-first-st., 9 rooms; $[illegible] per month. Corner.
[illegible] Fourth-av., 10 rooms, brick; $[illegible] per month.
[illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] Fourth-av.; $[illegible], $[illegible] and $[illegible] per month.
[illegible] Alexander-st., cottage of 6 rooms; $[illegible].
[illegible] Third-av., 10 rooms; $[illegible] per month.
[illegible] and [illegible] West Jackson-st., 10 rooms each; $[illegible].
[illegible] South Robey-st., stone front, 10 rooms; $[illegible].
[illegible] West Madison-st., 10 rooms; $[illegible] per month.
[illegible] Hoyne-st., 12 rooms; $[illegible] per month.
[illegible] Hubbard-st., cottage of 6 rooms; $[illegible].
[illegible] West Madison-st., 7 rooms; $[illegible]. Bath-room, &c.
[illegible] South Green-st., 8 rooms; $[illegible]. Corner house.
[illegible] and [illegible] South Green-st., 6 rooms; $[illegible] and $[illegible] each.
[illegible] and [illegible] North LaSalle, 6 rooms; $[illegible] and $[illegible] each.
[illegible] Erie-st., 12 rooms; $[illegible] per month.
Dwellings over stores No. [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] South State, [illegible], [illegible] South Clark-st., [illegible] and [illegible] North Clark-st. Cheap.

Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Room 8, at 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY ALEXANDER WHITE, Room 2, 137 Randolph-st.

146 Lincoln-st., between Madison and Warren—Nice cottage house, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, water, &c. Rent $[illegible] per month.
17 North Peoria-st.—Nice cottage house, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, water, &c. Rent $[illegible] per month.
129 North Peoria-st.—Nice cottage house, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, water, &c. Rent $[illegible] per month.
217 Lake-st.—Brick store. Between Wells and Franklin-sts.

Apply to ALEXANDER WHITE, or to BARKER & WAIT.

TO RENT—Frame house No. 1429 Indiana-av; $700 per annum.

Frame house No. 63 Hinsdale-st.; $45 per month.

Nice rooms over store [illegible] West Madison-st.; $25 per month.

Frame house No. 26 Hinsdale-st.; $30 per month.

New brick store and dwelling on Canalport-av., near String-st.

Building No. 1422 State-st.; $[illegible] per month.

Dock corner of the river and Jackson-st., West Side.

Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON WEST JACKSON-ST., 5 rooms; cottage on McGregor-st., 5 rooms, cheap; BROWN BROS., 126 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, WITH NICE yard and shrubbery, No. 822 North Clark-st., corner of Sophia. Also, house of 11 rooms and bath room, and other conveniences, fronting Lincoln Park, corner of Sophia-st. Beautifully located. Price $[illegible]. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—HOUSES NOS. 315 AND 317 WABASH-av., containing eight rooms each. Possession May 1. Apply to E. S. HAWLEY, Nos. 45 and 46 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—A TEN-ROOMED DWELLING HOUSE on Western-av., within one hundred feet of the street cars; lot 96x125 feet; two small greenhouses; roses and small fruits in abundance in their season. Apply to RALPH GATES, Treasurer Eagle Works, 63 Canal-st.

TO RENT—OR SELL—THE RESIDENCE, FULlerton-av. and Orchard-st., occupied by Rev. Dr. Lord. Has 11 rooms; is in excellent repairs; has yard and garden, and is within a short distance of Lincoln Park. Apply on the premises, or to SPAULDING, DAVID & WILSON, [illegible], No. 147 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE TWO-STORY and basement house, with large lot, on the northwest corner of Monroe and Green-sts. Apply to J. P. RAWLEIGH, 19 Market-st.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK, NEW HOUSE OF 8 rooms, near depot. PERKINS, CRANE & WATERMAN, 90 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—No. 172, BEtween Huron and Superior-sts., a small 2-story and brick basement house, 7 rooms, $40 per month.

CARROLL-ST.—No. 552, two blocks north of Union Park, in a block of three-story and basement stone front houses, with a two-story barn. Rent, $600 to a desirable tenant. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 149 CALUMET-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. Possession given May 1. Inquire of CHAS. FARGO, American M. U. Express Company's office.

TO RENT—HOUSE 127 LOOMIS-ST.; 11 ROOMS; good location; house has a fine cellar, and in good order. Fine garden. Apply at 150 Dearborn-st. C. W. STEVENS.

TO RENT—220 ONTARIO-ST., HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, hot and cold water, at $60 per month, from May 1. Apply to E. W. GRIFFIN, 240 Ontario-st., between 1 and 3 and after 6 p. m.

TO RENT—CHEAP, FROM MAY 1—A FIRST-class house of 6 rooms, clothes closets, and pantry. Hard and soft water. Good location. Apply to M. DOWLING, Grocer, 181 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, TWO-STORY AND basement houses, 1069 and 1073 Wabash-av. Apply at Room 5, third floor, 104 State-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, VERY CONVENIENT, DEsirably located house, No. 1103 Indiana-av., newly painted, grained, papered, etc., in the best manner, containing water, gas and bath-room. Will rent to the right party, who will board the owner's family, three in number, they furnishing their own rooms. Call after 4 p. m.

TO RENT—MAY 1, THE MARBLE FRONT RESIdence No. 737 Wabash-av. Apply only at Room 13, No. 122 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, TWO NEW HOUSES of 10 rooms, well located, at $45 per month for one year. Also 2 cottages, at from $16 to $20 per month. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 103 Washington-st. Call from 1 to 5 o'clock.

TO RENT—TWO TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT frame houses, 166 and 168 North Dearborn-st. Ten rooms, closets and bathroom. $[illegible] per month. C. F. MARSH, 90 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE in Waukegan; large lot, well stocked with small fruits and shrubbery, commanding view of the lake. Apply to O. S. LINCOLN, Waukegan, or H. T. THOMAS, at 112 Monroe-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HALF OF A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHed house; most of the rent taken for day board of present occupants. Call at 230 Wabash-av., from 12 to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—3 DWELLINGS, WITH ALL THE modern improvements, on the South and West Sides. Finely located. Apply to ROBERT RAE, Room 29 Oriental Building.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st., east front, modern improvements. Good barn on premises. Two years to first party at a bargain. Rent $[illegible] per annum. Lease to run two years. Object in renting, party is going to Riverside. Address H. F. JENNISON, 139 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE in one of the most pleasant locations in the city, supplied with every convenience and furnished in the most complete manner. Rent, $150 per month. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 14 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE ON THE CORner of Eldridge-court and Michigan-av. Has nine rooms above the basement, and large attic, laundry, kitchen and furnace room in basement. Has large lawn in front and piazzas round the house. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 14 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house 38 Centre-av. Apply to J. H. HOLDEN, JR., 219 South Franklin-st.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT [illegible] store now occupied by [illegible]. Apply to HENRY MALZACHER, 236 and 238 South Water-st. Possession given May 1, 1870.

TO RENT—A NICE BOARDING HOUSE OF 12 rooms; also, a basement of 5 rooms. Inquire at 600 State-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 301 AND 303 SOUTH CLINTON-ST. 8 rooms each; 1 flat, up and down stairs, suitable for one or two families. Rent, $30 per month. Apply at 177 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, WITH 10 ROOMS, AND barn, on Langley-st., between Wabansia and Bloomingdale-av. Apply on premises, or of CHANDLER, POMEROY & BOYER, 130 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT BASEMENT COTTAGE, NO. 117 South Lincoln-st., 6 rooms. Rent $25 per month. GEO. EARLE, Michigan Central Railroad Depot.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST PLACES on the West Side. Beautiful yard. East front; frame house, hot and cold water, bistern, cellar; good stable. Furnished or unfurnished. Apply on the premises, 189 Park-av.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE NO. 548 WABASH-AV., just north of Twelfth-st. Large grounds; pleasant shade. $1,500. A. J. AVERELL & CO.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS 1½-STORY COTTAGE, 8 rooms, marble mantels; beautiful location; Cottage Grove-av., convenient to cars and Lake Park. Will rent to the owner a home (a lady). Middle-aged people preferred. Inquire of ISAAC N. HARMON, 24 River-st., this week.

TO RENT—HOUSE 487 WEST MONROE-ST. CONtains bath, 2 marble basins, hot and cold water, 3 marble mantels, Baltimore heater, gas, good barn, and all modern improvements. Rent $55 per month. Inquire 111 South Water-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY FRAME DWELLING house No. 345 North LaSalle-st. Inquire of FURINGTON & SCRANTON, 208 South Water-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR sale. Inquire on the premises, 224 South State-st., upstairs.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE 1452 Indiana-av., very convenient, in good neighborhood, half block from street cars; 1 front room, with 10 foot barn on the premises. Call on M. L. PEARCE, 176 State-st.

TO RENT—A NICE 2-STORY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, 343 North LaSalle-st. All in good order. Good neighborhood. $45. SHORES & FINLEY, 131 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT NORTH SIDE CITY LIMITS, A two-story dwelling, containing ten rooms, together with large yard, and convenient to horse cars. Price, $25 per month. Apply to S. M. DUNNING, 161 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 1046 Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. Has 12 rooms, large brick barn, and finished with all modern improvements. Will be finished for occupancy May 1. D. G. HAMILTON & CO., 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—12 ROOMS—every convenience, good order. Will not be rented for boarding house. Inquire at 346 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 487 HUBBARD-ST. ALSO, two-story house, 475 West Indiana-st., with acre of ground. W. WALLER, 32 Lombard Block.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE ON PEORIA st., near Randolph. A comfortable home for a couple or small family. Everything ready for housekeeping. Very cheap. Apply to LEICHARDT & CO., No. 129 South Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—332 WARREN-AV.—HOUSE OF EIGHT rooms, beside bath-room and kitchen. Apply to WM. A. MONTGOMERY, U. S. Court Rooms, third floor Custom House.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 83 JACKson-st., near Dearborn. Apply to E. A. RICE, 97 Washington-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY RESIDENCE, NO. 651 Wabash-av., with or without furniture, to a desirable party for one year. R. FOWLER, [illegible] Washington-st.

TO RENT—LOW—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE of seven rooms, good basement kitchen, and barn. Apply on premises, 777 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE BRICK RESIDENCE of ten rooms, nearly furnished, to a small responsible family. Will take rent in board. Address L, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO NICE HOUSES—CENTRALLY located, ten rooms, modern improvements. Also, furnished rooms. S. S. JONES, 189 Clark-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE, 4 ROOMS, ON Hubbard-st.; $17. A two-story house, 8 rooms, on Washington-st.; $35. A nice parlor and bedroom, furnished; $16. A house of 12 rooms on Washington-st., near Desplaines; $[illegible]. Four rooms on Monroe-st., near Desplaines; $17. A cottage on Halsted-st. (furniture for sale); $[illegible]. Cottage, 4 rooms, on Davis-st.; $25. Brick house, 11 rooms, on Throop-st., near Jackson; $[illegible]. A boarding house, 12 rooms, on Lake-st., near Jefferson. RICHARD KENNEDY & CO., 161 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, 41 North Green-st. Apply to HOOD & HIGGIE, 41 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—AND PART OF FURNITURE FOR sale—Three-story and basement brick house, newly painted, papered and kalsomined, fifteen minutes' walk from Court House. Ten boarders in house. Apply to L. W. CASS, Anchor Life Insurance Office, 124 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 132 TWENTY-FIRST-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., in first-class order. Has all modern improvements. Furniture can be bought cheap, if desired. Also, 134 Twenty-first-st., with some new furniture and carpets for sale, if wanted. Possession any time. Apply at Office 5, over 62 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE, 186 THIRD-av., 5 rooms, pantry, and closets, to a family without children. Rent $30 per month.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE—WE ARE NEGOTIating loans on good improved Chicago property (or on property to be immediately improved), in sums of $1,000 to $100,000, at current rates and reasonable commission. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.

I WANT TO BORROW $3,000, AT 9 PER CENT, for 5 years, on an improved corner lot on one of the avenues of this city. No commissions. Address W O, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—$1,000 FOR TWO YEARS. DURHAM & BONFIELD, Rooms 5 and 6, 112 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSES ON LEASED lots, furniture, and collateral security of all kinds. Short mortgages cashed by GRAY & CO., Room 24, 116 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $4,000 NET ON IMproved real estate worth $8,000 within one mile of Court House, at 9 per cent interest and 5 per cent commission. Inquire at Room 2, No. 97 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$20,000 ON THE FOLlowing property: One paper mill in running order, one grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, store, and [illegible] acres of land, situated thirty miles west of Dubuque, on the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad. M. W. HERRICK, Secretary and Treasurer Dubuque Paper Mills.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$20,000 OR $25,000, A fair rate of interest. No. 1 collateral given. Address E B T, Tribune office.

$25,000 TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE—from 4 months to 5 years; or on good collaterals, in sums to suit. GEO. H. HESS, 121 Clark-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONary, hoisting, and marine, 4 to 25-horse; Pay's trip hammer; Forman's [illegible] bury stone mills; also threshing engines. R. M. AMES, 73 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGHWINES STILL AND doubler, with engine and boiler complete. Address or call at 171 Chicago-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, INcluding carpets, stoves, &c. Inquire at 279 Ontario-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF brick house 69 Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State. House for rent. Desirable for private family or for boarders.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—CARpets, etc. Those having such will find it to their interest to call or apply to H. A. CHAPIN, No. 164 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS FROM MAY 1, 1870, Stores Nos. 120, 176 South Clark-st.

Store with dwelling, Nos. 220, 260 South State-st.

Nos. 161, 163 North Clark-st.

Basements 98, 204 and 206 South Clark-st.

Second floor of 130 South Clark-st.

Second, third and fourth stories at 183 Lake-st.

Offices Nos. 8, 12 and 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, 20, Speed's Block, and Nos. 1 and 2, 14 and 15 Calhoun Block.

Elegant sleeping rooms, Nos. 8, 12, 15, 20, Calhoun Block, and No. 22 Speed's Block, and suites at 134, 136, 157 Clark-st. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Room 8, at 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING, NOS. 173 and 175 Wabash-av., next to Mason. Doors, suitable for any business requiring large room and plenty of light. BROWN BROTHERS, 126 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON WEST WASHington-st. and fixtures. Fine chance for bakery, meat market or grocery. Cheap. BROWN BROS., 126 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THREE FLOORS OVER OUR STORE. Superior location for first-class business. BISHOP & BARNES, 115 Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 76 AND 78 LA SALLE st., with basements. Possession May 1. Apply to E. S. HAWLEY, Office Nos. 45 and 46 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—ROOM 25X80 FT., IN THE FOURTH story of the Reynolds' Block, opposite the Tribune Building. It is well lighted, and suitable for light manufacturing business. Apply to E. S. HAWLEY, 45 and 46 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 92 DEARBORN-ST., NOW occupied by J. S. WEBBER & CO. Apply at Room 2, 96 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES 32 AND 34 LASALLE-ST. (Metropolitan Block). Inquire at 36 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING NO. 356 South State-st. Will be rented cheap to a responsible party. Apply at 12 South Water-st.

TO RENT—STORE 240 SOUTH WATER-ST. Also, large store on corner of Lake and Franklin-sts., now occupied by Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co. Also, store and basement, 25x85, No. 16 Franklin-st. Also, fine room on second floor, 25x50, and other rooms and offices, in the old Telegraph Building, corner of Lake and Clark, now being thoroughly renovated. Apply at 1 Marine Bank Building.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES AND SLEEPing rooms in Smith & Nixon's Building. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, 120 Washington-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—OR LEASE—FOR LIFE INSURANCE or other purposes—There are two of the desirable rooms now occupied by the Security Insurance Co., corner Clark and Washington-sts., yet to be had. Applications to be made at company's rooms, second floor.

TO RENT—THE INSURANCE EXCHANGE Building on LaSalle-st., will be ready to occupy on the 1st of May. The offices are large, with tile floors and fire-proof ceilings and vaults, making them very desirable for insurance offices having valuable papers that could not be replaced in case of fire. This is the only large office building in the city that is fire-proof and constructed specially to meet the wants of insurance companies. Apply to J. V. FARWELL, on the premises, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—A 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING, LIGHT basement, iron shutters, suitable for manufacturing purposes or storage; alley on three sides; north of Monroe and between LaSalle and Wells-sts. Inquire of BURROUGHS, TURNER & [illegible] Lake-st.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR storage purposes, at 63 and 65 South Canal-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE AND TWO ROOMS, CLOSET and pantry; 148 Aberdeen-st., corner Williams. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—SECOND AND FIFTH FLOORS, ALSO basement, of building 14 State-st. For particulars apply to M. NATHAN & CO., 20 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A FRUIT STORE WITH STOCK AND fixtures—or fixtures alone, No. 480 South State-st. Apply at 290½ State-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING 16X40, TWO STORIES—suitable for carpenter and jobbing shop, West Adams-st., near bridge aqueduct; exposed front. Inquire 124 LaSalle-st. HOLLINGSWORTH & LOUGHLAN.

TO RENT—A MEAT MARKET. INQUIRE AT 250 North Market-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT OFFICE IN THE Oriental Building, on LaSalle-st., near the Chamber of Commerce. Inquire of KILIAN BROS., 79 South Water-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS—BY ANDREWS & BRO., Room 2, No. 188 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT OFFICES, IN THE building on the north west corner of Lake and Clark-sts. W. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, either with or without board, at No. 229 Park-av. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS—en suite or separate. No questions asked. Address Mrs. KATE VIGLINI, Chicago P. O.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES, ON West Harrison-st. $6 and $8 per month. House and large lot at Harlem, Ill. $15 per month. LAMB, 164 Randolph-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—FURNISHED LODGING ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. $8 to $12 per month. Comfortable and attended to, at No. 13 South Water-st., up stairs.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN ON THE West Side, between Madison and Harrison-sts., and Centre-av. and Halsted-st. An early breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner required. Address G, corner Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.

BOARD—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN EXchange for dental work, by a first-class dentist. Address T L B, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TWO FURnished rooms, with board, or one room with alcove, in a pleasant private family, where there will be no other boarders. Piano in house preferred. House to be within ten minutes' walk of [illegible]. References exchanged. Address A B C, Room 1, 156 Randolph-st.

BOARD—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN SIXteenth and Twentieth-sts., for a single gentleman. Address P. O. Box 343.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITHIN five minutes' walk of Eldridge-court. Address F. J. DIBBLE, 12 LaSalle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; marble front house, with modern improvements. Family small. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—AFTER MAY 1, TWO ELEgant marble fronts, with Parties may secure beautiful suites, including one first floor. Reference required.

91 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS on second floor, with board, for family or gentlemen. House newly painted and papered.

113 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER WASHINGTON-st.—First-class day board, $6 per week.

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE front parlor to rent, with board, from May 1.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD, WITH DEsirable suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Warm improvements. One block from two street railroads. Good location.

266 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM, OR suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board. Accommodations for two young ladies.

266 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A SUITE OF furnished rooms to rent; also, very pleasant unfurnished rooms, with board. A nice yard.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, to rent, with board. Also, a back room.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT CHILdren, in want of pleasant room or rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a private family, living nicely, can address B A C, Tribune office.

PARTIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS BOARD ON Van Buren-st., east of Wabash-av., please address Box 685 P. O.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON-ST., ONE square west of Court House. Lodging rooms to rent by the week or month. Front rooms and parlor en suite for gentlemen and wife, or single rooms, with board, if desired. Very reasonable terms.

WEST SIDE, FOUR BLOCKS WEST OF UNION Park—Board in a private family, a large, nicely furnished room, with closets; beautiful surroundings and home comforts. Those willing to pay a fair price for such accommodation, can address HOME, Tribune office.

THE NEW BRICK BUILDING, CORNER OF State and Sixteenth-st., is soon to be opened as a first-class boarding house, by Mr. WM. ADAMS, for many years well and favorably known as proprietor of the National Hotel at Joliet. Rooms can be seen. Information obtained now by calling at Room 6, No. 161 Sixteenth-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—WAGON, TEAM, AND FARM HARness. Also, saddles, bridles, halters, surcingles, brushes, rubber horse covers, etc. Government Goods Depot, 180 and 182 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AUCTION PRICES—CAPTURED guns; also, muskets, Springfield rifles, breech loaders of all kinds, and sporting rifles, and pistols; military equipments of all kinds. Government Goods Depot, 180 and 182 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FINE SHIFTING-TOP ROAD wagon, with pole and shaft, built by Wood Bros., New York, in excellent order. Price, $250. Inquire at stable for JAMES PROUT, corner Pine and Huron, rear of alley, towards the lake.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE Black Hawk Stallion. SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS, Room 19 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF HORSES WITH HARness and lumber wagon. Apply to F. R. AXSON, 134 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AN INDIAN PONY, "LITTLE Raven," from the plains, handsome, 5 years old, and of great speed, most beautiful under the saddle. Inquire of G. S. BOWEN, Esq., Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, top and open buggies, at reasonable prices, at KILL'S repository, 83 and 84 Market-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF TOP AND NO TOP BUGgies, several pony phaetons, side-seats, and one fine six-seat rockaway. 51 Randolph-st. SHELTON & TUTTLE.

FOR SALE—A TOP BUGGY, CHEAP FOR CASH. Inquire of T. DEMPSEY, 47 Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SPRING AND TWO GRAIN box wagons. Cheap. 269 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW, LIGHT, NOBBY AND latest style top buggy; patent wheels and steel tire. Also, a second-hand top buggy, in good condition. Both will be sold very cheap. Apply at the store, 96 Washington-st. J. M. TERWILLIGER.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, BETWEEN FOURteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts. on Wabash or Michigan-av., one Florentine mosaic ear-ring. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at 1309 Wabash-av.

LOST—$10 REWARD—FROM NO. 478 MICHIGAN-av., a black and tan dog, answers to the name Jim; $10 reward will be paid to any one returning him to the above address. No questions asked.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, EITHER ON Hubbard or Elizabeth-sts., a plush fur collar. Any one returning the same to No. 18 Throop-st., or to the Washington School, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING, THE 18TH, A pocket-book containing $65, a note for $45, and receipts,—earnings of a woman with three children. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to MRS. BURGESS, 380 South State-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—ON SUNDAY, THE 17TH inst., a tan terrier. Answers to the name of Topsy. C. S. HEBANKS, 94 Dearborn-st.

LOST—MONDAY MORNING, A GOLD LOCKET, (medallion face, set with pearls), in Cottage Grove-av. car, or between State-st. and Dr. Boardman's office, No. 1 Washington-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the United States Express Office. MISS COLVIN.

FOUND—ON THE CORNER OF TWENTY-THIRDst. and Wabash-av., a gold ear-ring, which the owner can have by calling at Mandeville's Bakery and Confectionery, corner of Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av., and paying for the above advertisement. J. H. MANDEVILLE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FORTY-TWO FT. OF PINE shelving, with drawers; fifteen feet of black walnut shelving, suitable for furnishing goods, dry goods, jewelry or lawyer's library; two 8-ft. metal cases, with stands; three counters, desk, cutting-table, stove, &c., &c. Apply at 78 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD SHELVING, PARtitions, show windows, and painted curtains, cases, sets of drawers, counters, store stove, etc., in lots to suit, for sale cheap, at 219 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HIVES OF ITALIAN BEES. Apply to the southwest corner of Reuben and Tyler-sts.

FOR SALE—SAFES! SAFES! SAFES!—[illegible] GOOD second-hand safes, different sizes and different makers. Must be sold to make room for new stock. J. M. TERWILLIGER & CO., 96 Washington-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A PIPE ORGAN AT A BARGAIN, AT KIMBALL'S, Opera House, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO for $150. Organ, 5 stops, cost $[illegible], for $75. Call at PROSSER'S PIANO ROOMS, 163 Clark-st.

ORGANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS, FROM $50, $75, $100, $150 to $250, at KIMBALL'S, 63 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS OF all kinds can be obtained at W. W. KIMBALL'S, 63 Washington-st., by paying a small amount down and the balance in instalments.

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MELODEONS TO RENT and for sale at low prices. WM. R. PROSSER, 163 Clark-st. Established 1860.

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MELODEONS TO RENT and for sale at W. W. KIMBALL'S, 63 Washington-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY, ON LUMBERst., just south of Twelfth-st. 150 feet of river front. Immediate possession given. For particulars apply to HENRY G. YOUNG, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—S. E. corner Wells and Taylor-sts., 80x150 feet. W. H. ROUNDS, Alliance Insurance Company, 66 LaSalle-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CAN'T ANSWER AS YOU DESIRE. Hope two minutes walk from Chamber of Commerce. Call at 121 Clark-st. Ask for A.

PERSONAL—CHARLEY, DID NOT GET YOUR letter till Monday. Write me through the Post Office, with real name. ADDIE.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MRS. W. J. IRISH—[illegible] [illegible], who left [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Please address [illegible] [illegible].

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SINGLE MEN AND FAMILIES FOR farms. Help, Clerks, or farmers supplied at the SOUTHERN EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION, Nos. 166 and 168 South Clark-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A SMALL capital in a good paying business. Apply at the office northeast corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts., under Third National Bank, in the [illegible].

WANTED—AN ACCEPTABLE PARTY WITH $300 can secure an interest or salary in a safe and profitable business. Apply at 85 Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC MEN TO CANvass for a newly invented, quick, and excellent thing in the city and country. Large profits. EHRLENBERGER & CAHN, No. 38 Washington-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO INTRODUCE A BEVERage in the vicinity of this city, and one for the country. No one need apply who has not had considerable experience. Apply this afternoon at 129 Michigan-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—100 FIRST-CLASS laborers to work 22 miles from the city. Good wages and sure pay. Apply early at 14 North Clark-st., 60 Sherman-st., and 264 South Wells-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, FOR MICHIGAN, 50 railroad laborers. If necessary, transportation advanced. Call this forenoon, at 14 North Clark-st., Room 1, 60 Sherman-st., and 264 South Wells-st.

WANTED—AT THE SOUTHERN LAND AND IMmigration Association, 25 families to work on Mississippi plantations. Planters will be at the rooms from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m. Also, 5 good dining-room girls. This is the best chance this season. Transportation advanced. Apply to McDONALD & CO., Southern Land and Real Estate Brokers, Rooms 16 and 17, Nos. 166 and 168 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—200 GOOD laboring men. Good pay and free transportation. Apply to E. F. CHRISTIAN, 150 East Randolph-st., at bridge, Room 3.

WANTED—AT THE SOUTHERN EMIGRATION Agency, No. 3 Arcade-court, farm hands for the South. Wages, $[illegible] per annum. Transportation advanced. TURNER & HAWLEY.

WANTED—1,000 MEN TO WORK ON RAILROAD. Wages $2.75 per day. 200 men in saw mill. 122 South Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A CLERK, MAN TO DRIVE TEAM, man in lunch and bar room, in office, solicitors, and painters. 122 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE TO GO ON a farm, only three miles from the city. Also, two or three single men. JACKSON BROS., 114 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD. Must be able to play the drum. Apply at the H. A. D. Cigar Store, 82 Washington-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Kansas City, $2.25 per day; 15 nurserymen; 1 gardener for city; 6 farmers, and 20 servant girls. For sale: Emigrant and laborers' tickets at reduced rates to principal points North, Northwest, and South. Scandinavian Emigrant Agency, 14 North Clark-st., Room 1, 60 Sherman-st., and 264 South Wells-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 200 LABORERS FOR RAILroads, saw-mills, quarries and farms. Free transportation. Also, 20 girls for housework. Highest wages paid. Apply at 23 East Kinzie-st. HENRY HJORTH & CO.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, PAINTERS, DRIVERS, farm hands, 10 quarrymen, 20 laborers; 10 men with teams, near the city. Good wages paid. Also, 100 railroad laborers for Indiana and Kansas. Apply at 120 East Washington-st., Room 22.

WANTED—EARLY THIS MORNING, 10 SAWmill hands. Free Transportation. Apply at Room 1, 241 East Randolph-st. ADLER & ANGELL.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT BOY, 15 TO 17 years of age, at 120 [illegible]. Apply in basement [illegible] o'clock.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT FIRST-CLASS HELP, of any description, free of charge, call at No. 14 North Clark-st., Room 3.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SALESMEN. THREE BRAN NEW articles just received. Sell at sight. STANFORD & CO., 51 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—BY AN OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, a competent traveller and salesman. Salary, $800. Expenses paid, and liberal commission. None but first-class unmarried man of experience need answer. State where last engaged, and all details. Address M A C, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 OR 20 AS A clerk in a retail store. Good references required. Address B C, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL TO BUSINESS men. Industrious, competent, and honest men can here find a chance seldom to be met with in these hard times. Investigate, for it will pay you. J. R. BARRETT & CO., Bookbinders, 197 South Clark-st.

WANTED—20 SALESMEN, MEN OR WOMEN, to sell 25-cent articles. The best selling goods in the city. 121 Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TAKE ORDERS FOR our goods on salary of $25 per week or commission. A. S. ADAMS & CO., over 173½ South Clark-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TO TAILORS—FOUR GOOD COATmakers, to work on fine custom work; also, one good pants maker, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at Room 7, 84 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD COLLAR MAKERS AT No. 19 State-st. A. ORTMAYER & CO.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BRASS FINISHers at EDWARD SMEETH'S Copper Works, corner West Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—4 HOUSE PAINTERS. INQUIRE AT 15 Aberdeen-st., near Madison. Good wages will be paid to first-class men.

WANTED—PAINTERS, AT SHOP ON EIGHteenth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av., or at 346 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CUSTOM CUTTER. ALSO, tailor. To go to the country. Apply at 25 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, TO WHOM GOOD wages will be paid. Inquire of ADAM SHOPP, 200 State-st., corner of Adams.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS, HELP OF ANY nation, male and female, for the city, country, or on boats. Inquire at 729 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS, IN rear of 148 Illinois-st.

WANTED—GOSSAMER BODY-MAKERS AT BRAERLY & SMITH'S, 26 and 28 Washington-st.

WANTED—CABINET MAKERS—3 GOOD WORKmen, at SWINT'S Cabinet Factory, corner of Kinzie and Reuben-sts.

WANTED—A CARPENTER. 67 ER JAPANNery, in rear of Metropolitan Hotel.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD HEALTHY WET NURSE. Apply to MRS. A. ADAM, 67 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN, OR GIRL, TO TAKE charge of a laundry. None need apply but those who have had experience in the business before, and have been head laundress. Call at Broadway Laundry, 370 State-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY, 4 SALESWOMEN, 2 SEWing girls, 1 dining-room girls, 11 girls for general housework, at $2.50 to $5 per week; 1 first cook for a hotel; 1 housekeeper; at Ladies' Help Exchange, 155 Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HANDS TO IRON shirts, and one on collars and cuffs at the Oriental Laundry, 430 West Randolph-st.

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS, IMmediately. Apply to D. B. FISK & CO., 53 and 55 Lake-st.

WANTED—50 GIRLS, TO MAKE NECKTIES and bows. Experienced hands only and no others need apply. JULIUS BLUMENTHAL, 75 Lake-st.

WANTED—10 EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS. Also, trimmers. Apply at 45 Harrison-st. MOULTON.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MILLINERS, IMmediately, at 174 State-st. Apply for one week.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—THREE OR FOUR good dressmakers. Apply at 781 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, TO DO family sewing. Also, cooks for city and country, at MRS. WHITTAKER'S, No. 54½ North Clark-st.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER—AT NO. 182 EAST Madison-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Good references required. Inquire at 267 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WASH, COOK and iron, in a private family. 288 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL CAN FIND A GOOD home at 11 Peck-st., near Union Park. Small family—general work. Call for three days. References required.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE A GOOD COOK and for general housework, and the other a nurse, to take care of an infant. Apply at 79 Maple-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERal housework, for a family of four. Apply at 397 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 529 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. APPLY at 713 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, 15 OR 16 YEARS OF age. Steady employment given. Apply at 889 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, at 904 Michigan-av. References required.

WANTED—A STRONG, WILLING GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, at 1129 Indiana-av. References required.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS; ALSO, a girl to take care of children. Inquire at 431 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL THAT can cook, wash, and iron. Inquire at 742 Sedgwick-st., near Asylum-place, immediately.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Call at 122 South Green-st. for two days.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in Hyde Park. Apply Wednesday, 2 to 4 p. m., at J. F. STARR'S, 134 East Randolph-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. To the right person a good home is offered. Apply, with references, immediately, at 460 Fulton-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SECOND GIRL for a private boarding house; also, a Swede or Norwegian kitchen girl. 381 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework. 47 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—ONE DINING ROOM GIRL AND ONE chambermaid, at CENTRAL HOUSE, 182 Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD SMART GIRL TO TAKE charge of dining rooms. Wages $4. 122 and 130 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL, with references. Apply at 510 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. German or Dane preferred. Apply at 732 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 461 North LaSalle-st. None other need apply.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 161 MADIson-st., a first-class ironer. Also, Protestant girl for family at Lake Forest. Good wages.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF children. Call at No. 178 Third-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three. Apply at 129 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WHO WOULD be willing to leave Chicago for a distant city, and who has had experience with children, to nurse, and do plain sewing, if required. Call at No. 351 [illegible], West Side. Good reference required.

WANTED—ONE DINING-ROOM GIRL AT NO. 28 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO general work in a small family. Apply at 771 West Washington-st. References required.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO WORK IN THE kitchen, who can do plain cooking. Apply at the office of the National Hotel, Washington-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE CATHOLIC GIRL as housekeeper. Address F, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON US IF YOU WANT A paying business; only small capital required to make $200 to $300 per month. No risk. STANFORD & CO., 51 Reynolds' Block.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity, and at small expense. No fee unless decree is obtained. Address P. O. Box 1037. This is the P. O. Box advertised for the past six years, and the owner has obtained 440 divorces during that time.

PROPOSALS FOR SETTING 3,000 TREES; ALSO, for grading eight miles of street; also, for building 18 miles of fence, all near the city, will be received for three days, by CLAFLIN BROS., 169 Clark-st. Specifications found at the office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PARTY TO ADOPT a little girl about 1½ years of age. Address, to-day, J B T, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF OLD BROKEN, ALSO good watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, plate, coins, pistols, &c. Cash paid. BARTLETT, 126 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A man with some capital in an established clothing business. References required. Apply at 20 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO ENGAGE in a light, steady manufacturing business. Address BUSINESS, 179 Burnside-st., city.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD HARDWARE man, in store in a large town in Iowa. Cash capital required, $4,000. HIBBARD & SPENCER, 92 and 94 Michigan-av.

PARTNER WANTED—IN LONG ESTABLISHED retail estate office, doing a good business. Apply at 136 South Clark-st., Room 7.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN as partner in a commission and flour business well established. A German preferred. Address ADOLPH, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LUNCH AND BAR room, with small capital. Good chance. Inquire at 114 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $[illegible] TO $10,000 in cash, or an equal amount of groceries, liquors, and dry goods, to start a plantation store in Mississippi. A large trade, with large profits guaranteed. Apply to McDONALD & CO., Southern Land and Real Estate Brokers, Rooms 16 and 17, 166 and 168 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—CAPITALISTS OR OTHers who are desiring to invest in Southern lands, or in any Southern enterprise, it would be to their advantage to call on McDONALD & CO., Southern Land and Real Estate Brokers, Rooms 16 and 17, 166 and 168 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MARRIED COUple to take care of a small farm somewhere in the surrounding, of Chicago. Please call at 111 Townsend-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF a building as janitor, by man and wife. Good references given. Apply at 213 South Franklin-st., Chicago.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT prescription drug clerk, in city or country. Best of references. Address PHARMACIST, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT double-entry bookkeeper, who is thoroughly conversant with the commission business. Best of references given by present employers. Please address LEDGER, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16 TO learn a good trade. Call at 223 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man in the city trade, as foreman of a sash factory and builders' shop. References first-class. Address X Y Z, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER TO run a tug or stationary engine, or will go second on propeller or steamer. Address W. S. ENGINEER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER BY ONE who has had experience in erecting and running engines. No objections to go to the country. Address Y X, Tribune office.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. Can milk, and make himself useful around a gentleman's place. Good city references. Address P J, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take care of a horse in a private family, or drive a wagon. Address W J 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF good character, and habits would like to buy an interest in a good drug store, or will go as clerk. Is familiar with either country or city. Is somewhat acquainted with the business. Address S L C, Batavia, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years of age, in an office, or with a physician. Writes a good hand, and speaks German and considerable French. Please address J M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRIVER BY A young man who understands fully how to drive and take care of horses. Well acquainted with the city, and can show first-class recommendations. Address C W, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN REquiring a steady, useful married man as coachman can find one by addressing R S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD TRUSTY coachman, in a good family. Best city references given. Address COACHMAN, 255 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAY 1, BY A FIRSTclass coachman (single). Good references given from present employer. Address MAY COACHMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, ACCOMplished in French, music, drawing, and English branches as governess in or near the city. Applications can be made and information received at 279 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young married man in the capacity of porter in some wholesale or retail grocery or commission house. Best of references furnished. Please address J J E, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG NORwegian woman as a wet nurse. Can be found at any time at 79 West Hubbard-st.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN a private family, to do plain sewing. Don't object to taking care of a baby. Good references if required. Address, for two days, 131 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family. Can give good city references. Address S W. corner Arnold and Twenty-fourth-st., near grocery.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework. Call, for two days, at No. 226 West Taylor-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO VERY RESpectable young girls (sisters), one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other second work. Any one objecting to Irish need not apply. Call at 97 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work and sewing. The best of references. Call at 271 Cottage Grove-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR TO do general housework in a small private family, by a competent girl. Good city references. Apply at No. 134 Reuben-st. Inquire for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIvate family. Address 569 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT girl to do second work. Address 569 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a small private family. Good references given and required. Call at 78 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to wash and iron (understands fluting) in a private family. Good references. Inquire at 107 Sholto-st., near Taylor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, IN A private family; one to cook and second girl. References given, if required. Call, for three days, at 12 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family in the city. Call at No. 34 Sholto-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl to do second-work and sewing in a small private family. Call at MRS. BALKAM'S office, 145 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Call or address at 339 South Morgan-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family; good city reference. Please apply at No. 413 Third-av., second door north of Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTable girl to do the work in a small private family; the best of references. Please call at 30 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second-work, or would run a Singer Sewing Machine. Apply at No. 145 East Madison-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF several years' experience, as housekeeper in a private family. Reference given. Address MARY M, Tribune office.

Seamstresses, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent dressmaker and seamstress of large experience, and who can furnish excellent city references, desires work in first-class families; or would carry on dressmaking in connection with some good milliner already established who would rent a part of her room for that purpose. Address Mrs E J, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—A GOOD PRACTICAL TINsmith (cornice maker preferred) having a capital of, say, from $1,000 to $4,000, to take an interest in a business fully established in Kansas City, Mo. Inquire of CRAGIN BROS. & CO., 209 Lake-st., Chicago, or address Lock Box 222, Kansas City, Mo.

A FLOURISHING CIGAR AND BOOK STORE, doing a business of $100 per week, for sale. Call at JAMES M. HILL'S, 35 Clark-st.

A FAMILY RESIDING NEAR THE LAKE, IN the vicinity of Harmon-court, have one or two pleasant rooms which will be let, with good board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Best of references furnished. Address, for full particulars, PARK, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL OF 25 ROOMS, for sale, running full all the year, furniture nearly new, location very desirable. R. KENNEDY & CO., 161 West Madison-st.

A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF THE MOST popular hotels in the city, for sale, the house contains 74 well furnished bedrooms, is running full and doing a very lucrative business. Only a small payment down required. R. KENNEDY & CO., 161 West Madison-st.

BAKERY FOR SALE—THE BAKERY NO. 404 North Clark-st., complete every way; ice cream and confectionery rooms attached. For sale cheap. Inquire on the premises, No. 404 North Clark-st.

BY B. B. WILEY—NO. 149 WASHINGTON-ST.—THE lease and machinery of a sash and door factory, or a part interest.

FLOUR MILL WELL LOCATED IN NEW YORK city, with capacity to produce 400 barrels daily. Machinery new and of the most approved kind. Engine 125 horse power. Will be leased or sold. If desired, a party with $15,000 would join in a lease. Apply to CLARK, HOLGATE & CO., 100 Canal-st., New York.

IF YOU ARE SEEKING BUSINESS THAT WILL pay call on us. STANFORD & CO., 51 Reynolds' Block.

JEWELRY STORE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELry and fixtures of an established jewelry store for sale. Does good business and large run of work. Inquire at store, 92 Milwaukee-av., cor. Indiana-st.

NICE, NEW, CLEAN STOCK OF GROCERIES for sale, with good fixtures, in best neighborhood on West Side. Low rent. S. DELAMATER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

NORTHWESTERN DINING HALL, NO. 26 NORTH Wells-st., opposite Galena Depot, for sale cheap. Over 100 boarders. Ample room for family purposes. Also, billiard room, bar and fixtures in the basement.

RARE CHANCE—ALL OR PART OF A FLOURing mill in Wisconsin, doing a very profitable business.

Five houses on Park-av., paying 14 per cent on price.

An insurance charter for a Fire, Marine and Life Company, with great advantages. H. M. RICHMOND, No. 10 Major Block.

SALOON, WITH FIXTURES, FOR SALE, AT 255 South Clark-st., and one on LaSalle-st., 145, with furniture. Good bargain.

THE INTEREST OF A RETIRING PARTNER IN a Real Estate and Exchange Office for sale. Established for ten years in Chicago. Money no object. LAMB & CO., 164 Randolph-st., Room 7.

THE WHOLE, OR ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A 1,000-bushel distillery in the city for sale. Address with real name and where an interview can be had, DISTILLER, Tribune office, Chicago.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—DOing good business, with rectifiers complete. The best in the city. Inquire at 128 Lake-st.

$250 TO $500—PARTIES WITH SMALL CAPItal seeking business, will find it profitable to call on us and examine a newly patented article, which is having an immense sale and yielding large profits. It is an article needed in every dwelling, hotel, factory, office, or shop in the land. No charge for right to sell. Call and investigate; it will pay. STANFORD & CO., 51 Reynolds' Block.

$350 CASH WILL BUY THE BEST PAYING sample rooms in Chicago, doing a business of from $30 to $35 per day; parties having to go East. Apply to WEST, AUSTIN & OTTAWAY, Reynolds' Block.

$2,100 CASH WILL BUY HALF INTEREST in an established house in Chicago (stock, to amount of $1,800 included; doing a business of $1,400 monthly. Expenses $250 per month. Address X, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY JUST west of Western-av., within two blocks, for a good horse, buggy, second-hand, if good, would be no objection. E. H. CASTLE, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HYDE PARK real estate, for lumber, $1,000 to $2,000, or will take one or two good trotting or thoroughbred horses. H T H, No. 17 Cobb's Block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ANYONE HAVING a good horse and buggy, who will exchange for a good lot [illegible], without paying any cash down, should address FRIEND, [illegible], Box [illegible].

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PARLOR FURNIture in exchange for day board to one or two gentlemen. Address NORTH, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A WELL-SELECTed variety of millinery and dry goods, and some cash, for a well-furnished boarding-house, or furnished rooms. Address CHAS. MILLER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ONE ENTIRELY new first-class top buggy for good horse. Address W W, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY UNOCCUPIED county, to control the sale of a splendid paying article, long needed in every family. We can satisfy the most skeptical man living, that we have the most practical, fastest selling, and best paying household necessity in America. Live men, who really mean business, and are not afraid of work, and that have from $25 to $100 ready cash, can select territory that will pay them $200 a month. Call and investigate at once, all who wish a choice locality, as but few unoccupied counties now remain in the Western States. Full particulars, with samples which sell for $2, sent to those at a distance for 50c. Address or call on E. W. CHAPPELL, 9 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—AN INVOICE OF THE celebrated spring steel needles just received and for sale to agents at 50 cents a thousand. SMAX & CO., 9 Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY, TOWN and village, for the Life of Daniel Webster, by Geo. Ticknor Curtis, Esq., one of his literary executors. Complete in two volumes, elegantly illustrated. A great demand exists for this work in all parts of the country. Address MOSES WARREN, 89 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO SOlicit for subscribers for "The Weekly Soldiers' Friend." Solicitors make from $5 to $10 per day. Best receipt books furnished. Address THE WEEKLY SOLDIERS' FRIEND, opposite Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO SELL THE Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Agents to introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Outfit free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$7.50 SEWING MACHINE. Only ten minutes to learn to operate it. Every machine warranted. Call, or write for terms. STANFORD & CO., 51 Reynolds' Block. 20 other fast-selling articles for agents.

AGENT WANTED—FOR CHICAGO AND THE West, to introduce a useful patent article needed in every family. To an active man with a small capital this is an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to G. T. SEWALL, Room 24 Tremont House.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY STATE, COUNty, and city, to sell the chromo of Opening of the Ecumenical Council, at Vatican, Rome. Every good Catholic family shall have it. Send for circular to the publishers, N. MICHALSKI & CO., 252 East [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE TO SELL a new staple article; a rare chance to those in the business; no humbug. Send 25 cents for particulars and sample. Money returned if not approved. Address J. E. JOHNSTONE, Chicago, Ill.

INSTRUCTION.

SINGING AND DRAWING SCHOOL, [illegible] Clybourne-av.—Instruction from 9 o'clock a. m. [illegible] [illegible]. Terms [illegible] per month, payable in advance. [illegible] W. C. FISCHER.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Georgia Bill in the Senate.

The State Government Declared to be Provisional.

Progress on the Iron Sections in the Tariff Bill.

Senate Resolution Offered Looking to the Annexation of Winnipeg.

Outlines of the Lake Michigan and Mississippi Canal Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GEORGIA BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Georgia Investigating Committee of the Senate held its first meeting to-day, and examined three witnesses. Their testimony showed that there has been a good deal of talk about the use of Georgia funds to secure votes against the Bingham amendment, and they named two Western Senators who were mentioned as persons whom it was thought desirable to secure, if possible, though no testimony has yet been given to prove that they were tempted. The inquiry has not yet gone far enough to make conclusive charges against any member of the Bullock lobby, but the developments of the day are said by members of the committee to strengthen the belief that bribery was attempted.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORATION SCHEME.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, not liking to decide between the claims of Captain Hall and Dr. Hayes, have finally, in the bill reported to-day, thrown the responsibility of making the decision upon the President. The committee, some time ago, agreed to report favorably upon Captain Hall's proposition; but before they could do so Dr. Hayes put in an appearance, and since then has done what he could to avail himself of the interest Captain Hall had created in the question of a new Polar expedition. The President, probably, will not thank the committee for changing its mind, and requiring him to settle a question that ought to be settled by Congress.

SURVEYS OF DISTILLERIES.

General F. D. Sewell, Supervisor of Surveyors of Distilleries, has just returned from an inspection in Northern Ohio. All the establishments in that section are running the forty-eight-hour rule.

POST OFFICE BILL.

The House Appropriation Committee have agreed upon the Post Office bill. It is about the same as last year, except that the usual amount fixed to meet the anticipated deficiency is omitted in view of the probability that action on the bill to abolish the franking privilege will reduce the expenditures.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, in accordance with the resolution of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, has submitted to the House Appropriation Committee the alternative proposition in regard to the Louisville Canal, to the effect that if the sum asked of Congress cannot be granted, that the government shall agree to surrender its stock and allow private parties to assume control and finish the work.

THE LAKE MICHIGAN AND MISSISSIPPI SHIP CANAL.

The bill for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, came into the Senate to-day through Mr. Harlan, and was sent to the Committee on Commerce. It provides that the Secretary of War, in accordance with General Humphrey's plan, shall deepen the Wisconsin River so as to give it five feet at low water; that a board of three shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Green Bay and Wisconsin Canal Company, to fix the price at which the work of this company may be bought by Congress, and that the tolls of this canal and river line shall go into the Treasury till the government is reimbursed. The sum of $1,000,000 is appropriated, but none of it is to be expended till the canal company aforesaid files writing saying it will abide the action of Congress on the appraisement of its work.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Education and Labor finished the examination of Searle, the architect of Howard University. He thought the patent brick good material, if properly manufactured, and that the buildings, as now strengthened inside, were safe. Mullet, Architect of the Treasury, testified that in his opinion it was worthless and unsafe; that at the time the hospital fell, he had advised an inside frame of wood or iron for the rest of the buildings. Mr. Clarke, architect of the Capitol gave very decided testimony against the materials used. Both of the latter witnesses had taken the brick from the ground, and, after soaking them in water, readily crumbled them into sand. Neither would commit themselves to the opinion that the main building, as strengthened with inside columns, was absolutely safe, though both thought it would stand. The report of General Hardie, Inspector General of the army, and five others put in evidence, fixed the loss on the hospital by the fall at something over $20,000, and, to show that there was no trouble with the foundation, the reports say no harm was done to the foundation, which was of stone and well constructed.

THE DEBATE ON THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Georgia debate of this evening, in the Senate has drawn out an audience that completely fills every corner of the great galleries and crowded lobbies, and the cloak rooms and floor of the Chamber with privileged persons. Senator Trumbull's closing argument, in the long discussion, is certainly magnificent, and holds the attention of everybody as it has been held by no other speaker from the beginning. He has evidently brought to the occasion all his powers, and, for sarcastic criticism of his opponents and cogent reasoning in support of the position of his committee, his speech has not been excelled since the reconstruction debate began. He opened at a quarter past 8, and has just closed, after speaking three hours, and the galleries are yet full, while fifty or sixty members of the House are on the floor.

Senator Trumbull's speech was greeted with applause at its close, and voting on the amendments at once began. There was a good deal of sharp financiering between Wilson, Pomeroy, Stewart, Williams, Sumner, and two or three others to get the first vote. Mr. Pomeroy was the sharpest of them all, and secured the prize, and his proposition was inserted in place of the Bingham clause, by a vote of 37 to 24. It declares the present government of Georgia provisional, and provides for a new election and new beginning, so far as the Legislature is concerned, next November. This commanded the support of nearly all who originally advocated the Bingham amendment, including all but two members of the Judiciary Committee, and the determined opponents of the Bullock party. The defeated Senators then resorted to filibustering in violation of the agreement made last Saturday.

LATER—ONE O'CLOCK.

Filibustering was brought to a close at half-past twelve, and Mr. Pomeroy moved to strike out all of the bill except the sections put in on his motion, and this was carried by fifteen majority, all the Democrats going for this as for his original proposition in spite of Nye's taunt that they were voting for a military government. Various amendments were then brought forward, and how the matter will be finished no one can tell. The night's proceedings have been very interesting, and between two and three hundred spectators are still in the galleries.

WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The curious and lamentable thing about the tariff debate in the House is that it is almost impossible to keep enough members together for business. Last night, when the pig iron question was decided, there were but four more than a quorum present, and to-night, on the scrap iron question, but ten more than a quorum present. The so-called reform rate of five dollars on pig iron, as against the Ways and Means Committee's rate of seven dollars, was carried by two majority; and to-night the rate of five dollars, as against six, on cast scrap iron, was carried by four majority, and that of six dollars on wrought scrap iron, as against the committee's seven dollars, by fifteen majority.

[To the Associated Press.]

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The resignation of Judge Advocate Swain, United States Army, is accepted.

THE OHIO EXCURSIONISTS.

A hearty welcome has been arranged for the State officers and members of the Ohio Legislature expected to-night. They visit Mount Vernon to-morrow, and points of interest in the city on Thursday. There will be a grand reception Thursday evening in Masonic Hall. The President, General Sherman, and other distinguished gentlemen will be present. Reception speeches will be made by Secretary Cox and Senator Thurman.

THE DUTY ON PIG IRON.

An effort is to be made to overrule the vote in the House reducing the duty on pig iron to $5.

ONE GREEN VS. CHICAGO.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment in favor of one Green against the city of Chicago for the recovery of the price of certain hose for the Fire Department.

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY CASES IN CONNECTION WITH THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day commenced an investigation of the allegations respecting corrupt influences brought to bear on Senators to influence their votes on the pending Georgia bill. Messrs. Hughes, Porter, and Rammell, of this city, were examined as witnesses, but with what result is not known.

NEGRO LEAGUE.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and other members of the Executive Committee of the Union League of America, are here, making arrangements for an organization of the negroes throughout the United States into leagues, subject to the General League. They had interviews with the President and heads of departments, to-day, on the subject.

JOHN BULL ON THE DARIEN CANAL.

There is much comment in official circles on the action of the British Minister in protesting against the building of the Darien Canal by the United States. The protest is said to be emphatic in its tone, and it is feared that serious difficulties may grow out of it. Secretary Fish has laid the matter before the President, and it will be considered in Cabinet meeting to-day.

JUDGES BRADLEY AND STRONG.

It has been reported that Judges Bradley and Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, would not sit on the rehearing of the legal tender question, for the reason that they were stockholders in railroad companies owning bonds prior to the passage of the Legal-Tender Act; the principal and interest of which, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, is payable in gold. This objection having been brought to the notice of the gentlemen concerned, Judge Bradley has stated that he transferred all his interest in such stocks immediately after his confirmation, and Judge Strong says it is his intention to dispose of the railroad shares which he owns before the case comes to a hearing.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced: Disapproving certain acts of the Idaho Legislature; for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, by the Wisconsin and other Rivers; fixing the time for holding